Weather

Threats of rain today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 49.1 and the minimum 46.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 37.6 and 32.5.

The China Press
大陸報

Today's Newspaper consists of 36 pages in three sections

NO. 2552 VOL. IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 己未年十一月初七日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1919 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

MURDER PLOT AIMED AT LORD FRENCH LAID TO SINN FEIN

ROME HEARS D'ANNUNZIO HAS NOT YET LEFT FIUME

It Is Also Denied That He Has Entered Pact With Government

REFUSES TERMS

London Unable To Verify Report He Has Quit Adriatic Port

BRITISH DEPART

Statement Of Policy Is Made By Italian Foreign Minister

(*French Wireless Service*)

Rome, December 25.—The Tribuna denies the report that d'Annunzio has signed the agreement with the Italian Government and left Fiume. The journal understands that he was still in Fiume yesterday morning and that he had not yet accepted the Italian Government's terms which have already been approved by the Fiume National Council and by plebiscite of the inhabitants of the city. D'Annunzio, the journal adds, was to decide whether he would accept or not in the course of yesterday.

London Foreign Office Unable To Confirm Report

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, December 23.—The Foreign Office has hitherto not been able to confirm the report from Rome that D'Annunzio has relinquished his command at Fiume, and left on board a British liner, but it is understood that this is possible, in view of the decision of the Fiume plebiscite and the municipality's resolve to accept the Italian Government's terms.

London, December 19.—The Daily Telegraph announces that the withdrawal of British troops from Italy has begun.

MINISTER IS HEARD

Rome, December 21.—In the Chamber today Signor Scialoja, Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that Italy intended to remain united to the Allies. All her efforts would be directed towards securing a solid guarantee of the adherence of her Fiume brothers to Italy, the protection of Italians in Dalmatia and the safety of the Adriatic.

Rome, December 22.—Signor Nitti announced in the Chamber today that a Bill would be introduced abrogating the King's right to declare war and make peace and contract treaties, all of which would be vested in Parliament.

Kaiser Is Seeking To Impose Conditions

Reported He Is Now Willing To Go To Trial But States Terms

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, December 20.—It is reported from Basle that the ex-Kaiser has finally agreed to accept trial by the Allies subject to reservations regarding place and time, and defense by German experts and lawyers. If the Allies accept these terms, it is stated, the Kaiser will not be tried for at least six months. In the meantime the Crown Prince is said to treat the matter as a joke, declaring that he will never appear before a court of justice.

Brussels, December 21.—The Soir learns from an authoritative source that the Dutch Government several weeks ago informed the Allies that it would not consent to hand over the ex-Kaiser, on the ground of the right of asylum.

ELECTION IN ENGLAND

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, December 23.—The result of the St. Albans by-election was as follows: Lieut. Colonel F. E. Fremantle (Coalition-Unionist) 9,621; Mr. F. W. Brown (Labor) 8,908; Mr. Milner Gray (Liberal) 2,474. The vacancy was due to the resignation of the seat by Sir Hildred Carlisle.

JAPANESE POLICE IMPRISON KOREAN WOMEN; FEAR PLOT

Twenty-one Korean women, leaders of the "Korean Women's Patriotic Association" have been arrested in Taiku, North Kyungsang Province, by Japanese police, according to advices received at the local Bureau of Information of the Republic of Korea. Nine leaders of the "Young Men's Diplomatic Corps" have been taken into custody in Seoul and rushed to Taiku under armed guards, says the message.

Hundreds of innocent people are being thrown into prison, beaten, tortured and otherwise illtreated, say the despatches, and great excitement is prevailing in Korea.

The Japanese official statement alleged that these people were implicated in an organised intrigue and that various evidences, including manifestoes, papers and other so-called inflammatory documents, were seized.

It has been ascertained that at least 2,000 are enrolled in these organisations.

NEW PEACE MEASURE TO GO BEFORE U.S. SENATE

Revision Of Resolution Offered By Knox Is Presented

OTHER MEASURES

Underwood Proposal To Name Committee Goes Over For Recess

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, December 22.—The Times Washington correspondent telegraphs: The Foreign Relations Committee has reported to the Senate a redrafted version of the Knox resolution proposing repeal by a joint resolution of Congress of the joint resolution whereby America went to war in 1917. The Knox resolution, if adopted, will automatically create a state of peace between America and Germany. It also reaffirms the American policy of adjusting disputes by mediation and arbitration and is admittedly intended to reap the benefits of the peace treaty without the obligations."

UNDERWOOD'S RESOLUTION

Washington, December 21.—In the Senate today Senator Underwood introduced a resolution to appoint a committee of ten senators to consider ways and means of arriving at a ratification of the treaty.

Washington, December 21.—Congress has adjourned for the recess, Senator Underwood's resolution will be held over till next session.

German Port Materials Are Being Checked Over

(*French Wireless Service*)

Berlin, December 22.—The Allied Note has reached Berlin but the text as so far received is not complete, as the telegraph between Paris and Berlin is working very badly. It is stated here that the German naval experts who have returned to Berlin from Paris will collaborate with the Interallied Naval Mission in checking the amount of port material which can be handed over.

Hitch Develops In Settlement Of Strike In America

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, December 21.—After conferring with the Attorney General, Mr. Palmer, the bituminous mine-owners issued a statement denying that they had agreed to a settlement of the strike as stated in President Wilson's letter to the Fuel Controller. Mr. Palmer has replied that it would be an amazing repudiation of their own statements if they failed to accept the settlement.

American Protest Against New British Order

THAT the American community in Shanghai is preparing to oppose the new British Order in Council, to which reference was made last week, is shown by news which became public yesterday. If this Order is not cancelled, or at least radically altered, a large number of Americans who are now the heads of China companies, will be deprived of their positions and many others deprived of control of their own property.

Faced with this situation, the American Chamber of Commerce and the American Association of China have held a meeting and drafted letters to the British Chamber of Commerce and the British China Association. These letters, after bringing the facts as stated above to the attention of the British business men in China, point out that if an attempt is made to enforce the provisions of this Order, the future relationships of Americans and British in the Orient, which were expected to be cordially co-operative will be imperilled. Pending receipt of replies we are not permitted to publish the letters in full.

We are also informed that a lengthy cablegram, setting forth the exact effects of this new Order in Council, has been drafted and addressed to the American State Department, but it has been thought advisable not to send it until word shall have been received as to the action taken by the British Chamber and the China Association; and in case those bodies decide to take the matter up with London the message to the State Department probably will not be despatched.

Local American business men still hold to the opinion that the effects of the order were not fully understood in London when it was made.

British Aviator Arrives To Select Landing Field For Aerial Mail Routes

Colonel Smallwood Will Further Plan For Passenger And Postal Air Lines To Peking, Hongkong And Other Cities

Lieutenant Colonel H. Smallwood, British aviator at present engaged in the delivery of six Handley Page aeroplanes purchased by the Chinese Government Ministry of Communications, arrived in Shanghai yesterday to inspect proposed sites for a landing field here. The task of assembling the planes and of training Chinese flyers is under way at Peking and if the Chinese Government cares to establish it, a regular air mail service between Peking and Shanghai will be in operation this spring, Col. Smallwood said last night. Air mail service is also planned between Shanghai and Hongkong.

For most of the aerial mail and passenger service out of Shanghai Colonel Smallwood, who has just arrived from an inspection trip in the south, says the flying boat is the type of machine best suited. While in Hongkong he cabled for the first of that type to be sent to China at once. The flying boat regularly makes its landings upon water and would be used in a run between Shanghai and Hongkong or between Shanghai and Hankow.

"The Yangtsze valley" said Colonel Smallwood "is unquestionably the best field for commercial air route in China. The plane would follow the river most of the way and the distance from here to Hankow is about the proper one for a single night's run. The business man could drop his letter in the local post office at 5 o'clock in the evening and it would be delivered to his Hankow correspondent the next morning.

"The same can be done between Shanghai and Hongkong but I have been surprised to find that the amount of mail between these two cities is relatively small. They seem to cover independent fields with little close relationship. The Hongkong route would be water with the exception of a few corners that the pilot could cut off over land.

MANY DIFFICULTIES

"There are many other difficulties, however, in establishing a regular air route than a non-flying man would suppose. There must be regular halting stations and emergency supplies of petrol and lubricating oil along the way. Properly there should be a halting station every 150 miles and a store of spare parts should be located each 300 miles. A landing station requires a stretch of level field 400 yards in each direction and it must have buildings for housing the planes.

"Properly the Government should own the stations and make them available for any aeroplane that cares to come, charging a regular fee, just as a harbor administration charges a port fee for each vessel anchoring. What the Chinese Government intends doing I do not know. The first plane has just been turned over to the Ministry of Communications. Chinese flyers are being trained now with some old machines bought in 1913 that are still in use at the Nanyuen Aviation School, just outside of Peking. They need training machines, however, and should use them instead of the bigger Handley Pages for learning. Some of the training machines have been ordered and will be here within perhaps a month.

TESTS NECESSARY

"When the pilots are trained and a practical demonstration has been made then perhaps definite announcements for air routes and an extensive commercial service will be made. At present everything rests on the tests and the opinion of them formed by the Chinese authorities.

"Recently I helped to lay out the first projected air route in China extending from Peking, or Kalgan, to Urga. The route stretches across the Gobi desert and it lacks distinguishing marks and is most difficult to navigate with a plane. It will not be attempted until the spring.

"Shanghai's place in the scheme is very important. Two landing stations on the water and on land, should be established here. Shanghai will probably be one terminus of the Yangtsze route.

American Packers Selling Out Under Federal Agreement

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, Dec. 18.—An agreement has been reached between the Government and the meat packers regarding discontinuance of the Trust cases now pending.

The packers promise to dispose of their side lines representing an investment of some millions of dollars in industries like leather, canned fruit and vegetables and cereals and they intend to withdraw from the wholesale grocery business.

All stockyards owned by the meatpackers will be sold and the use of transport facilities except for the shipment of meats will be forbidden.

MAIL OUT TODAY

Mails for America to leave tonight on the steamer Nile will close at the U.S. Post Office at 2 p.m. today.

The Katori Maru is expected at daybreak today with a small quantity of mail from America including both that with which the Katori Maru started and the bags transferred in Japan from the Manila Maru. The steamer Edmore with 650 sacks for the U.S. Post Office has left Japan and is expected to reach here tomorrow.

BRITISH CHARGE NAMED

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, December 20.—Lord Kilmarnock, late First Secretary to the British Embassy at Tokio, has been appointed British Charge d'Affaires at Berlin. It is stated that he will assume his duties in the New Year.

ALL BRITAIN IS STIRRED BY OUTRAGE IN DUBLIN

Attack On Day Cabinet Was Considering Home Rule Proposals

PAPERS AROUSED

Attempted Assassination Is Condemned On All Sides

IS PULPIT TOPIC

Letter Of Archbishop Is Read At Services In Churches

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, December 20.—The attempt on Lord French occurred on the very day the Cabinet was meeting to consider its Home Rule proposals which will be outlined by the Prime Minister on December 22. It is expected that the outrage will affect the tone of the Prime Minister's speech but not the character of the proposals. There were consultations after the outrage and Mr. Macpherson arranged to go to Ireland immediately.

Mr. Bonar Law speaking at Liverpool yesterday evening after declaring that the Coalition had never been more homogeneous and that the talk of a general election was nonsense, said amid tremendous cheering, that the Government would not allow an Irish Republic to be established. The attempt on Lord French was significant. It was indicative of the spirit in which a certain section of Ireland was going to welcome the Government's honest attempt to deal with the subject on December 22. Such attempts, Mr. Bonar Law declared, would never move the British people to grant self-determination.

VIEWS OF PRESS

The outrage is most strongly condemned by all the newspapers this morning, but with the exception of the Morning Post, which calls on the Government to "let Sinn Fein which has declared war suffer the consequences of war," the leading articles generally express the hope that the crime will not affect the Government's policy.

The Daily Chronicle urges the Government while vigorously repressing terrorism to go ahead unswervingly with the new Home Rule Bill.

The Daily Mail hopes that "the crime will not be made an excuse for prolonging the era of repression and deferring the grant of self-government."

The Times sees in "this monstrous occurrence" no sufficient reason to turn aside from the work of Irish settlement and says that the Prime Minister has "a great opportunity for a great statesman" on December 22.

The Daily News while reprobating "this carefully premeditated crime" declares that it is a challenge to the Government to produce an alternative to coercion.

MEASURES ARE URGED

London, December 22.—The London papers this morning publish further editorial articles on the position in Ireland.

The Daily Mail suggests that a large reward should be offered for the discovery of the miscreants responsible for the attempt on Lord French's life, pointing out that £10,000 was offered in the case of the murders of Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish, with the result that the murderers were caught and hanged.

The Daily Chronicle expects that Mr. Lloyd George's statemen today on the Government's Irish Home Rule proposals will be broad, fair and dispassionate. The journal says that although the proposals will not be favorably received by the Irish extremists the Government must make up its mind to persevere with them.

The Daily News says that the Prime Minister should make it clear beyond doubt that "the Government is at last in earnest in doing something to end the rule of the jack-boot in Ireland."

The Times says that Mr. Lloyd George cannot hope for anything approximating national support if he attempts to justify the administration of the Irish Execu-

(Continued on Page 2)

Field Marshal Lord French

Home Rule For Ireland Under Two Legislatures Is Government's Proposal

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, December 22.—Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent a Sinn Fein demonstration in the House of Commons today when Mr. Lloyd George outlined the eagerly awaited Irish proposals of the Government. Strong guards were posted in the public galleries, and other parts of the building. The Nationalists were absent.

At the outset the Prime Minister emphasised that his part was as difficult as ever confronted a Minister, especially after the discreditable outrage of Friday. An atmosphere charged with the reek of attempted assassination was not favorable to the promotion of a measure of reconciliation but Parliament should not be swept away by indignation.

He paid an eloquent tribute to Lord French and expressed his appreciation of the fact that the heads of the Catholic Church had lost no time in denouncing the outrage.

PROPOSALS ARE STATED

Dealing with the Government's proposals, Mr. Lloyd George laid stress on the fact that no proposals acceptable to British opinion stood any chance of acceptance in the present position of Irish affairs. The Government's plan was based on the recognition of three fundamental facts: (1) The impossibility of severing Ireland from the United Kingdom; (2) the opposition of Nationalist Ireland to British rule in Ireland in spite of the fact that Ireland had never been so prosperous as she was today; (3) the opposition of the North East to Irish rule. Subject to those three conditions the Government proposed that self-government should be conferred on the whole of Ireland through the establishment of two legislatures, one of which would be the Parliament of Southern Ireland and the other the Parliament of Northern Ireland.

Four alternative proposals had been discussed regarding the areas; (1) that Ulster should form one unit and the other three provinces the other unit; (2) county option; (3) that the six North Eastern counties should form one unit. All contained the objection regarding the division of the population. The fourth suggestion was to ascertain a homogeneous North-Eastern section and constitute it as a separate area, eliminating where practicable Catholic communities, whilst including Protestant communities in co-terminous counties, in order to produce an area as homogeneous as possible under the circumstances.

COUNCIL IS PLANNED

It was further proposed to constitute a Council of Ireland consisting of representatives of both Legislatures, serving as a link between the two sections of Ireland, whereby joint administration of common services could be arranged.

The Irish Legislatures would have complete discretion regarding the powers conferred on the Council and the services to be jointly controlled. The Irish Legislatures would also have full constituent powers without further reference to the Imperial Parliament, to create a single Irish legislature, if both sections desired. It would thus rest with the Irish people themselves to determine whether they wanted union. As a greater inducement, additional taxing powers would be handed over to the Irish Parliament as soon as unity was accomplished. Irish representa-

(Continued on Page 8)

OFFICIAL IS TARGET OF FUSILLADE; BOMBS USED

Two Bullets Penetrate Dignitary's Motor In Conspiracy

MILITARY ON JOB

Kill One Of Assailants Who Is Found Holding Infernal Machine

PLOT IS DEPLORED

King, Churches And Nation Join In Expressing Regret At Deed

(*Reuter's Service*)

Dublin, December 19.—Lord French was motoring from the railway station where he had arrived from the West of Ireland at one o'clock this afternoon when several shots were fired at him from Phoenix Park. Two bullets passed through the Lord Lieutenant's motorcar. A cyclist policeman who was escorting the car was hit in the foot. The military escort promptly returned fire, killing one of the attackers who was subsequently found holding a bomb.

ATTENDANT KILLED

London, December 19.—The official report of the attack on Lord French states that one of his personal attendants was killed. The news caused consternation in Parliament.

The King and the Prime Minister have sent messages to Lord French congratulating him on his escape, and many other messages of sympathy have been sent to the Vice-Regal Lodge. Mr. Ian Macpherson, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated in the House of Commons that the outrage occurred between Ashdown station and Ashdown Park gate. Four bombs, he said, were thrown from behind a hedge. The assailant who was shot had been identified. He was carrying two revolvers.

RESUMES DUTIES

London, December 21.—Lord French was busy working yesterday. He drove in an open carriage in Dublin and attended a charitable entertainment in the afternoon.

A letter from Archbishop Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, was read at all masses in Dublin churches today. The letter says that the attempted assassination "calls for a melancholy protest from every patriotic Irishman who hopes to see the present rule of coercive government in Ireland brought to a final close."

HUNT FOR ASSAILANTS

London, December 22.—The police hunt for Lord French's assailants has so far been unsuccessful though it is rumored in Dublin that many persons have been detained as suspects. Lord French is not allowing the attempt on his life to interfere with his social engagements. Yesterday he visited a dance in aid of the Irish police fund and also a children's party. He appeared in his usual health and entered wholeheartedly into the spirit of the functions.

Dublin Dec. 22.—The inquest on the death of Lord French's assailant who was shot by the Lord Lieutenant's escort, and whose name it appears was Savage, took place today.

The evidence of Crown Counsel emphasised that the Lord Lieutenant's miraculous escape was due chiefly to the fact that he was in the first car, and not the second, as the attackers had evidently thought.

The driver of Lord French's car deposed that there was a heavy report near Kellys Cross. Detective Halley shouted "We are in it, drive like the devil," and he put on full speed. The second car received the full brunt of the attack, and was riddled with bullets and bombs, only the engine remaining intact.

The driver of the third car deposed to firing at a man who was in the act of pulling the pin from a bomb and killing him instantly.

The evidence disclosed that Savage took part in the 1916 rising and was in prison for some time.

The Jury returned a verdict that deceased was shot by the escort and

expressed sympathy with the relatives.

The application by the proprietors of Freemans Journal for a writ against the Government for suppressing the paper, has been dismissed.

PAPER IS RAIDED

Dublin, December 22.—Fifty armed raiders entered the offices of the Irish Independent here today and smashed every printing machine with crowbars after holding up the editorial staff with revolvers. No arrests have been made.

New Demonstrations Break Out In Egypt

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 20.—Telegrams from Cairo report a number of attempted demonstrations in the native quarters of the city. The police and military, however, are effectively dealing with these. Native lawyers have declared a week's strike in protest against the arrival of the Milner Mission, which has already begun work.

All Britain Stirred By Dublin Outrage

(Continued from Page 1)

tive. The Times expresses the opinion that a new principle of Irish government must be stated and accompanied by a binding assurance of a firm purpose to put the principle into effect. "Today," concluded the journal, "will decide whether the Government will meet its great obligation, or will admit failure and proclaim the bankruptcy of British statesmanship."

London, December 20.—Later, further minor outrages are reported from Ireland, including an attempt to wreck a train in West Clare.

INQUIRY IS PLANNED

London, December 19.—The Daily Telegraph states that the Labor Party has decided to send a deputation to Ireland during the recess "to investigate how far the present administration is interfering with individual liberty."

(Note. The above was published on the morning of the day on which the attempt was made to assassinate Lord French).

British Seamen Lost In Sinking Of Ship

(Reuter's Service)

Halifax, December 19.—According to wireless messages received here forty-three members of the crew of the British steamer Manxman have been drowned. The vessel foundered in mid-Atlantic on December 17. The remainder of the crew were rescued.

Wedding

FLYNN-COYLE

Mr. John Michael Flynn, of Baltimore, Md., U.S.A., of Messrs. Arnhold Brothers, Ltd., and Miss Kathleen Marguerite Coyle, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Coyle of Hongkong, were married on Boxing Day at the St. Joseph's Church, Rue Montauban. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Jacquinot de Besauge, S.J.

The bride, who was given away by her cousin, Mr. W. H. Leslie, wore a gown of white charmeuse and shadow lace daintly trimmed with seed pearls and orange blossoms. Her hat was of georgette and tulle and she carried a bouquet of white roses.

She was attended by Miss F. Shirdan as bridesmaid. Mr. M. J. Lydon acted as best man.

A reception was held at the home of Mrs. J. G. Shirdan, 31 Carter Road.

The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a diamond pendant and the bride's gift to the bridegroom was a diamond and pearl scarf pin. The couple received a large number of beautiful presents, including a canteen from Messrs. Arnhold Brothers. They will spend their honeymoon in America, leaving today on the Empress of Russia.

Pensions Measure In Britain Changed

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 19.—The House of Commons today unanimously passed the bill increasing the old age pensions to ten shillings a week. The bill involves a permanent annual increase of expenditure of £10,000,000.

LAURIE'S
SCHOOL
FOR
DANCING

STUDIO
CARLTON CAFE
12 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Chickens can't hatch opium.

But a flock of poultry sitting or setting on a lump of the heart of the poppy did bring into being a six months jail sentence for Koo Ah-ching.

Koo was limping down the Bund when he saw Wong Sian-sze juggling a bomboo rod from which were suspended two baskets containing chickens. The old nose was working strong and Koo sniffed suspiciously.

"Dope?" sez he.

"Yep," sez Wong.

"Hundred bucks," demands Koo.

"Forty" concedes Wong.

"Done," bargains Koo.

Then Wong frisked himself and failed to gather the forty.

"I'll hock your jacket," proposes Koo.

But a policeman saw him grab the garment. And arrested him. Then British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Loh, in the Mixed Court, confiscated the opium, sentenced Koo to six months in jail and turned Wong loose.

* * *

Yang Yung-san took a bath.

So did Wong Ah-sz.

But when Yang came out of tub, in a public bath house, he found Wong fondling the Yang pocketbook.

He called a cop and yelped that he was $34.30 shy on the family bankroll.

The court decided that 18 months in prison and expulsion from the Settlement might cure Wong of his habit of curiosity.

* * *

Choong Kya-foh was passing a bamboo fence that belongs to Mr. A. M. A. Evans at 71 Ward Road.

Now Choong was reared on bamboo shoots and has always retained a great fondness for them.

It's true the fence wasn't made of shoots but he thought of his boyhood days and he just naturally couldn't resist the temptation.

And so he took part of the fence home with him.

The court allowed that nine months behind the bars would give Choong ample time to meditate on the days of the "Old Swimmin' Hole" and might cure him of an inclination to collect mementoes.

Details Reported Of Alcock's Death

(Reuter's Service)

Rouen, December 19.—Sir John Alcock, the Transatlantic flyer, crashed at Cottevrard near here yesterday and was killed, though not instantaneously. It appears that one of the wings of his machine touched suspected ground during a thick fog.

Downfall Of Government At Irkutsk May Be Near

State Of Siege Declared Following Mutiny Of Troops At Suburb Of Glaskov

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Irkutsk, December 26.—The resolution of the Irkutsk Municipal Council to form a new government composed exclusively of Socialists was followed by lively activity on the part of the Social-Revolutionaries. The Oherembovo mutiny was the first attempt by the Social-Revolutionaries to gain power.

The Social-Revolutionaries at Irkutsk suppose that the conference of representatives of Zemstvos would form a new government. At the first meeting of this conference it was decided to convoke a public assembly, the initiators of which tried to represent it as of a decisive character. The meeting of this assembly was prohibited by the military authorities.

Meantime the Social-Revolutionaries were busily engaged in preparations for an uprising at Glaskov, a suburb adjoining the railway station. In the evening of December 24 a part of the 53rd regiment stationed at Glaskov mutinied against the Government. The officers refused to join the mutineers, and were arrested by the men. On the other hand in Irkutsk itself the chief mutineers were arrested by the troops who remained loyal to the Government. All necessary measures were taken to maintain order in the town.

DECLARE STATE OF SIEGE

On December 25 a state of siege was declared in Irkutsk. Glaskov is quiet, and all means of communication across the river Angara are in the hands of the Government troops and the Czechs. On the outbreak of the trouble the Allies, Japanese and Czech troops decided to take no action but to watch events. They resolved however to prevent the mutineers crossing the Angara.

The Japanese are trying to prevent an armed conflict but it is reported that the Allies' policy is to allow events to take their own course. In consequence of alarmist rumors of the approaching downfall of the Irkutsk Government, an order has been issued to Provincial Governors to be more than ever on the alert and to take measures to prevent anti-government demonstrations.

Reds Grant Subsidy To Carry On Propaganda

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 22.—Much light is thrown on the widespread Bolshevist propaganda especially in the East by a correspondent of the Times, who says that the Soviet Government has given a subsidy of five million roubles gold to "the League for the liberation of Islam," the object of which is to promote seditious movements of Moslems against European domination. The League includes Egyptian, Turkish, Indian, Afghan and Persian Nationalists, has its headquarters at Moscow and two sub-committees, the "Eastern central committee" which supervises all organisations in Persia, Transcaucasia, Anatolia, Turkestan, Afghanistan and India, and has its headquarters with the forces of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish nationalist leader, and the "European central committee" in Berlin which deals with propaganda in Europe, Egypt, European Turkey, etc. The correspondent states that the Bolshevists are also urging Chinese revolutionaries to become Bolshevists and are endeavoring to foment revolution in Korea.

MOVE AIMED AT POLAND

London, Dec. 22.—The Daily Express' Geneva correspondent telegraphs: "An intimate friend of Trotsky says that the latter is preparing a great offensive against Poland next Spring, with Chinese troops who are being trained at the rate of 8,000 a month in Soviet military schools, and are well-paid and well-fed. Trotsky declares that Bolshevism is firmly rooted and spreading widely in China where he expects a Soviet revolution shortly. He then intends to use a Yellow invasion against Western Europe."

Helsingfors, December 19.—It is reported that Esthonia has replied to the Allied note agreeing to return their arms to General Judenitch's army and to join in an attack on Petrograd if the Allies and Admiral Kolchak recognise Esthonia's independence.

DENIKIN PLANS MOVE

London, December 22.—General Denikin announces that his government proposes to negotiate with the Russian border states with the object of harmonising the activities of all anti-Bolshevik forces.

Copenhagen, December 18.—The negotiations between Mr. Charles O'Grady and M. Litvinoff for an Anglo-Russian exchange of prisoners have been broken off. Mr. Grady is endeavoring to arrange for the despatch of supplies to British prisoners in Russia after which he will return to England. M. Litvinoff will return to Reval in a British warship. In the course of an interview, Mr. O'Grady stated that he had offered M. Litvinoff fair concessions but M. Litvinoff had turned them down without any consideration and dictated impossible terms, including the repatriation of Russian prisoners in countries outside British jurisdiction.

Copenhagen, December 20.—As the result of an interview between Mr. O'Grady and M. Litvinoff the negotiations will be resumed immediately.

Committee Opposes Mandates For U.S.

Message Concerning Policy In Near East Is Sent To President Wilson

(Reuter's Service)

New York, December 21.—A memorandum opposing American mandates in the near East but urging the United States immediately to recognise the Armenian Republic and extend direct aid to it, has been telegraphed to President Wilson by members of the American Committee for Armenian Independence. The signatories include Ex-Ambassador Gerard, Judge Charles Hughes, Senator Elihu Root and other prominent Americans.

Correspondence

Jobs Wainted By Chinese Labor Battalion

Editor, The China Press

Sir:—May I appeal, on behalf of the Interpreters of the Chinese Labor Corps, B.E.F., recently returned from Europe, to the public that every preference be given to them, who are now seeking work and endeavoring to settle down again in civil life, in view of their service rendered in the great war for the common cause. It is needless for me to describe the importance of their position as middlemen between the officers and the men and the vast experience they obtained. All correspondence with reference to the appeal would be welcomed and dealt with by me. Yours truly,

Ho Yue,
Secretary of the Interpreters' Union.
1653 Foh Yue Road,
Shanghai City, Dec. 27, 1919.

OUTBREAK REPORTED FROM MESOPOTAMIA

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 19.—Disquieting news has been officially received from Mesopotamia that the Arab forces still occupy Deir-el-sor and Bedouins are camped in the neighborhood, while Turkish and Arab troops are marching down the Euphrates on Bagdad.

ALWAYS SPECIFY
KELWAY'S SEEDS

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Anking, Batang, Canton, Changchow, Changsha, Changteho, Chenchow, Chunking, Chefoo, Chentow, Chinkiang, Chungfu, Chao Hsien, Chaling, Chengtu, Chungting, Changli, Chow Kia Kow, Daitatie, Foochow, Hinghwa, Haichow, Hangchow, Hwanghsien, Hankow, Huchow, Harbin, Hofei, Honan, Hsuchow, Hengchow, Hwaianfu, Hungtung, Juchow, Juning, Kwangchow, Kwaikingfu, Kachek, Kerming, Kweichow, Kashing, Kinochow, Kiangyin, Kaifeng, Kuling, Kioshan, Kiukiang, Kikungsnan, Kwangpinghsien, Kweiyang, Kiuhwa, Kwanghsien, Kienning, Liaochow, Loting, Mohei, Mintaing, Manila, Miyang, Nanking, Nantungchow, Nanchang, Peking, Pakhoi, Pootung, Pukow, Saining, Sha Ki Chen, Shenchow, Shaowu, Suichsing, Sukiang, Sungkiang, Sienyu, Sam-at, Suifu, Singeh, Sichwan, Taianfu, Taifen, Tsingtiangpu, Tehchow, Tientsin, Tungchow, Tungjen, Tatung, Taikuhsien, Tsinan, Tsing-Shih, Tsining, Tsingtan, Wuhu, Wenchowa, Wanchih, Wuchang, Woosung, Wuchow, Wei-hai-wei, Weihsien, Wasih, Yuhsien, Yu Yao, Yenping, Yangchow, Yeningkong, Yochow, Yenchang, Yunchun, Yengchen, Yengchow, Yuengkong

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6.—Special attention is given to Outport accounts.
7.—Interest at 2 percent is paid on checking accounts over $200.
8.—Interest at 3 percent is paid on Checking Accounts over $1,000.
9.—Interest at 3 percent is paid on gold savings accounts.
10.—Interest at 4 percent is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in gold.
11.—Interest at 4 percent is paid on silver savings accounts.
12.—Interest at 6 percent is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in silver.
13.—Savings accounts may be opened for $1 or more.
14.—Checking accounts may be opened for $100 or more.
15.—Monthly statements are rendered and cancelled checks returned.

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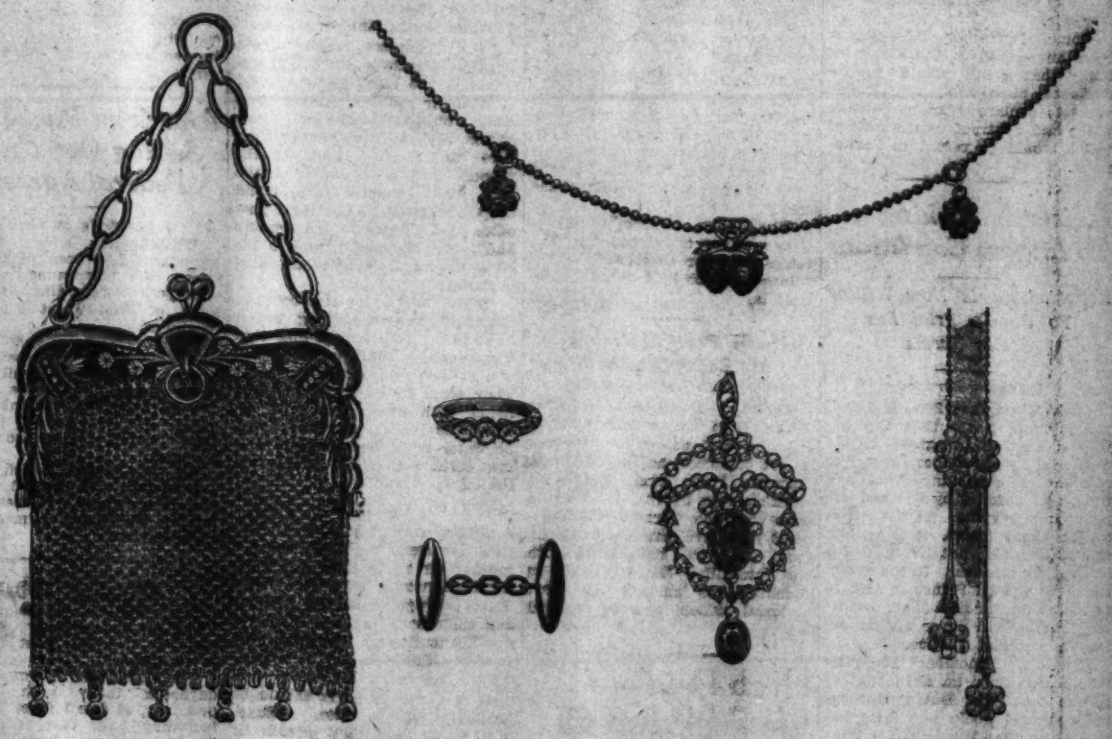

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TURKISH QUESTION BEING CONSIDERED

Believed Understanding Has Been Reached Between Britain And France

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, December 26.—The Petit Parisien says that the return from London of M. Philippe Berthelot, Director of Political Affairs at the French Foreign Office, warrants the supposition that his discussions with Lord Curzon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the peace with Turkey have resulted, if not in an Anglo-French agreement, at any rate in a considerable "rapprochement" of the British and French points of view on the Ottoman question so that the Paris Conference will very shortly be able to draft the text of the Turkish treaty.

Moscow, December 23.—A Moscow wireless message states that the British have re-occupied Batum and Baku in order to prevent the Turks breaking into the Caucasus.

U.S. Taking Steps To Provide Food For Central Europe

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, December 21.—Mr. Barnes, President of the Grain Corporation, has approved Mr. Hoover's plan to supply food to Central Europe on credit by using the capital of the Grain Corporation. Mr. Barnes suggests that Congress should authorise a loan of $100,000,000 for the purpose.

Many Being Deported To Russia From U.S.

New York, December 21.—Two hundred and forty nine extremists have been embarked to Soviet Russia.

Concessions Asked From U.S. Congress As Aid To Allies

Proposal Advanced To Defer Payment Of Interest Now Due To America

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, December 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury has asked Congress to consent to allow payment of the interest now due on loans to the Allies to be deferred for two or three years as a means of securing their commercial rehabilitation. The Secretary of the Treasury also strongly urges that a supply of food should be sent to the starving population of Europe, especially Poland and Austria. He states that Great Britain has informed the United States that it is perpared to share in the relief of Austria.

Denniston Players Open At Lyceum On January 5

MR. LEO KENNEDY

The Denniston Players will open at the Lyceum on Monday evening, January 5, with "Up in Mabel's Room," the farce that proved so popular in the United States. Reynolds Denniston, who is managing the company, is well known to local theatergoers. He is bringing a strong and well-balanced company that played to big houses in Honolulu and Japan. Miss Warda Howard, the leading lady, and Leo Kennedy, the leading man, have scored heavily in the popular plays that The Denniston Players will produce in Shanghai.

Reparation Work Not To Be Delayed

Commons Informed Naming Of Commission Will Not Be Deferred

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, December 22.—In the House of Commons this afternoon replying to Lieut Col. Gran Morden, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the failure of the United States to ratify the Peace Treaty would not delay the establishment of the Reparations Commission. He understood that the Commission was prepared to begin work as soon as the ratifications of the treaty had been deposited and that much preliminary work had already been done. The Commission itself would determine the order in which claims would be dealt with. The government was at present consulting the Governments of the Dominions and India with regard to the principles on which the British Empire claims should be made and the preferring of them to the Commission.

News Brevities

Captain Robert Dollar and Mrs. Dollar and Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Dollar sail for Hongkong tomorrow on the Grace Dollar. Captain Dollar and Mr. Harold Dollar will visit cities of the Far East to inspect the various Dollar Company agencies.

* * *

Secretaries and directors of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. will be at home to members and friends at the Y.M.C.A. on New Year's morning from 10 to 12 o'clock.

* * *

Special preparations are being made at the Astor House for New Year's eve. A special dinner will be served from 7:30 to ten o'clock and the carnival ball and supper follow. Many will be in fancy dress but that will not be compulsory. A supply of fancy hats, horns, whistles, rattles and other noise makers as well as serpentine paper have been imported from America for the occasion.

* * *

The Alma Estates, Ltd., will hold the tenth annual general meeting tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

The eighth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Culty Dairy Company, Ltd., will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the offices of Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company, 1 The Bund.

* * *

The tenth annual general meeting of the Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Company, Ltd., will be held on Tuesday at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

A fancy dress ball will be given by the Cercle Sportif Francais on New Year's Eve, beginning at 9 o'clock.

* * *

An increase in receipts of $485,497 for the Chinese Government Railways is shown for the week ending October 20 over the same week one year ago, according to the report of the Chief of the Railway Department, Mr. Y. C. Whang. Of the fifteen lines, all but four show substantial increases. The four losing lines are the Canton-Kowloon, the Kirin-Changchun, the Taokow-Chinghua, and Changchow-Amoy railways.

* * *

The American Association of China will hold its annual general meeting in the United States Court for China tomorrow afternoon at 5:15 o'clock.

* * *

The annual meeting and dinner and the election of officers for the American University Club will be held at the former German Club Tuesday night beginning at 8 o'clock.

* * *

The P. and O. liner Dunera is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday, January 21.

* * *

Dr. Albert S. Tenney and eldest son are spending the Christmas holidays at Peking.

* * *

There will be a fancy dress ball at the Carlton Cafe on Wednesday evening, New Year's Eve. The dancing will start at ten o'clock.

* * *

The meeting of the Quest Society arranged for tomorrow evening has been postponed.

* * *

Judge Sir Havilland de Sausmarez left for Hongkong on the Sunning. He will preside over the full court at Hongkong.

* * *

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books magazines, &c. for H. M. Forces from Mesdames T. B. Maguire, C. F. McWilliams, J. A. L. Zenor, T. Graham, J. Macbeth, D. S. Barclay, J. B. Sawyer, Dr. N. Hay Bolton, Messrs. A. R. C. Newburgh, N. E. B. Ezra, E. Loureiro, K. K. Johnsen, Strom, A. O. Fisher, A. McGregor, J. B. Barclay, White-Cooper, Master and Harris, Dodwell and Co., and The Sun Insurance Office.

* * *

Dr. Walton Hubbard will lecture on Christian Science at the Masonic Hall tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock.

* * *

Dr. Cheng Ching-yi, General Secretary of the China Continuation Committee, and Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, Associate General Secretary, will jointly be in charge of the missionary prayer meeting on Monday at 5:15. The topic of the meeting will be the recent conference of Chinese and missionaries held in Shanghai at the invitation of the Continuation Committee, to which the press has already given considerable attention.

* * *

The charge of forgery brought against Mr. J. P. Sinha by the British Crown Advocate was withdrawn yesterday in the British Police Court.

* * *

A consignment of French toys has been received by Messrs. Boyes and Bassett.

* * *

Mr. K. Hayashide, the Japanese Assessor in the Mixed Court, will leave here today for Japan on a two months leave of absence.

Two British Airmen Awarded Knighthood

Captain Ross Smith And His Brother Honored; NC4 In New Flight

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, December 22.—Captain Ross Smith and his brother, who accomplished the flight from England to Australia, have been awarded Knighthoods of the British Empire.

London, December 22.—Major G. C. Tryon, M. P. has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for Air in succession to Major-General Sir John Seely.

Mobile, December 20.—The Navy Department announces that the Transatlantic flyer NC 4 with Commander Read on board is many hours overdue in a non-stop flight from Galveston to Mobile.

New Orleans, December 21.—NC 4 has arrived at Grand Island. She had been fogbound.

Reports Of Fighting In India Received

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Dec. 22.—A large force of Mahsuds near Jandiata (Punjab) on December 17 attacked a British construction party. The enemy lost heavily. Our casualties were six killed and twenty-eight wounded. Next day a British column advanced to Mandanna Kach and defeated two enemy forces comprising 200 Mahsuds and 1,000 Waziris acting independently. Our casualties totalled 507. The Mahsuds retreated up the Takkiram valley. Since then our transport columns have been exceptionally free from sniping, which suggests that the enemy was heavily punished.

On the occasion of giving the Royal assent to the Government of India Act the King has issued a proclamation expressing confidence that all sections and races in India will display perseverance and mutual forbearance in their march towards the goal of responsible Government. The King further announces an amnesty of all political offenders convicted under special or emergency legislation.

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If you want individuality in your Footwear just visit our store and see our new models. You can find the latest thoughts in footwear in our attractive styles, and can be sure of being fitted in comfort.

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Famous For Flavor

is our Coffee—roasted daily, ground fresh for each order, put up in neat paper bags, not in expensive tins.

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with every pound, and six of them entitle you to a pound free.

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with the new things—to lead in advanced, authentic styles. That's why we take so much pleasure in presenting the new and perfect-fitting ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS.

They are typically Parisian in conception and contour and so characteristically ROYAL WORCESTER in comfort and wear.

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The O-I-C clasp which does not pinch, break, twist, squeak and always stays flat is an exclusive feature in

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RUSSIAN Confectionery

MANUFACTURED BY

TKATCHENKO BROS. IS NOW ON SALE

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The assortment consists of:

Chocolate, Chocolate Caramel, Fruit Caramel,

Marzipan, Marmalade Sweets

Lemon, Strawberry & Vanilla Drops, etc.

The Cheapest Prices in Shanghai

ALLIES LISTING ACCUSED GERMANS

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, December, 21.—The Inter-Allied Commission for drafting the list of names of German war criminals has been sitting in Paris for the last month. The British Solicitor General, Sir Ernest Pollock, represents Great Britain. About 1,000 Germans will be arraigned before British, French and Belgian military tribunals. The French tribunals will sit at Paris and Lille. The list includes one of the ex-Kaiser's sons, Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria and a number of Generals.

Wuhu Donates $190 To Shanghai Needy

Wuhu felt that it could not enjoy Christmas dinner comfortably until it had done something good for Shanghai's hungry folks. Here is a copy of a letter received yesterday morning in which this sentiment is expressed. The cash followed by special messenger during the afternoon and will appear in the next list of subscriptions:

Hulk Madras
Wuhu, Dec. 23, 1919.

S. W. WOLFE, Esq.,
Treasurer,
Shanghai Refugees' Fund,
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Wolfe,

The foreign Residents of Wuhu have requested me to forward to you the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, which please receive per bearer, the money being the proceeds of a Christmas sale of work, commodities, preserves, toys, etc., held at the Customs Club on the evening of the 18th instant.

It is their desire that the amount be sent you as a subscription to the recently organised Fund in aid of the Shanghai Refugees.

I would feel obliged to you if you would kindly acknowledge this money at your earliest convenience also that the report appear in the daily press.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
GERTRUDE WORTLEY,
Hon. President, B.W.W.A.
at Wuhu.

Caskets Jump In Price In Shansi, Due To Influenza

Hungtung, Shansi Province, December 27.—A coffin shortage confronts the people of this community as a result of an epidemic of influenza and prices of caskets have risen 400 percent.

Feng Shui, the practice of geomancy, is being ignored here for the first time and no notice is being taken of lucky or unlucky days for funerals. Whole households are being wiped out by the epidemic.

Because of the high price of coffins and the shortage that exists many bodies are being buried in shrouds alone.

Flood Damage Heavy In Eastern France

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, December 25.—Considerable floods have been caused in the East of France by the heavy rains of the last few days. Several quarters of the town of Nancy are under water, the Meurthe having overflowed its banks. Trains for Alsace are held up near Lunville by floods. The rivers are in flood all over Alsace. Above Strasburg the river Ille has overflowed and flooded the fields and meadows. Traffic is suspended in the Vosges valleys, notably in the valley of Sainte Marie-aux-Mines.

Diet Informed Of Illness Of Mikado

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, Dec. 26.—The forty-second session of the Diet was formally opened today. Owing to the indisposition of the Emperor, the Premier read the speech from the throne, in which the Emperor expressed his pleasure at the conclusion of peace and the growing intimacy with the treaty Powers.

The House of Representatives noted the reply to the Emperor and the Diet adjourned for the recess until January 20.

Black Eagle Chosen As German Symbol

(*French Wireless Service*)

Berlin, December 25.—The German Government has chosen a black eagle on an azure ground as the arms of the Republic. The Berliner Tageblatt regrets that the Republic has taken "a thin ugly bird with its tongue hanging out" as its crest.

Clemenceau Discusses France's Foreign Policies

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, December 23.—In the course of a statement in the Chamber of Deputies today on foreign policy, M. Clemenceau said that he did not think that the military guarantees offered by Great Britain and America to France would again be questioned.

He went to London to discuss the Turkish question, he said, and they now seemed on the way to evolve a satisfactory agreement, as a basis for a preliminary agreement had already been established.

M. Clemenceau declared that the atmosphere in England was as friendly towards France as could be wished. Mr. Lloyd George had said "Our two countries must keep closer together than ever."

"I shared that sentiment," said M. Clemenceau, "Mr. Lloyd George added, if only we are in agreement, there will never again be war in Europe." M. Clemenceau said he replied, "Whatever happens, you can count not only on me, who am merely a passing factor, but also on the whole of France."

M. Clemenceau went on to say that the Fiume question had been an agonising one. The Italian Government, he added, had undertaken to concede Fiume to the Jugo-Slavs and upon this pledge the Serbs and Jugo-Slavs had refied, but Italy had gone back on her pledges. Italian opinion had become heated and France, Great Britain and America had been seeking a solution. The latest indications afforded a promise of a solution acceptable to all.

M. Clemenceau stated that the questions of Constantinople, Anatolia, Syria, the Balkans and Poland were considered in London. Mr. Lloyd George and himself, as regards the future of Constantinople and the Straits, were agreed on some points, but others were still being discussed by M. Berthelot in London. M. Clemenceau expressed the opinion that when Mr. Lloyd George came to Paris they would be able to conclude the discussions.

As regards Russia, M. Clemenceau said that they not only would not make peace with Soviet Russia, but they refused to negotiate with it. He scathingly denounced the Bolshevists as "the most abominable and most barbarous government that had ever existed." He declared that as long as Russia remained in a state of anarchy, there would be no assured peace in Europe. Germany was making clandestine efforts to colonise part of Russia. We must maintain around Russia, M. Clemenceau concluded, a wall of barbed wire.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 458 to 71.

Poulet Abandons Australian Flight

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, December 22.—A Rangoon telegram states that owing to a series of mishaps Poulet has abandoned his flight to Australia.

ADMIRAL LANG HOST

Admiral K. K. Lang of the Chinese Navy entertained the officers of all foreign warships in port at a dinner given last night at the Chinese Naval Club on Bubbling Well Road. Officers from British, American, French and Japanese men or war attended.

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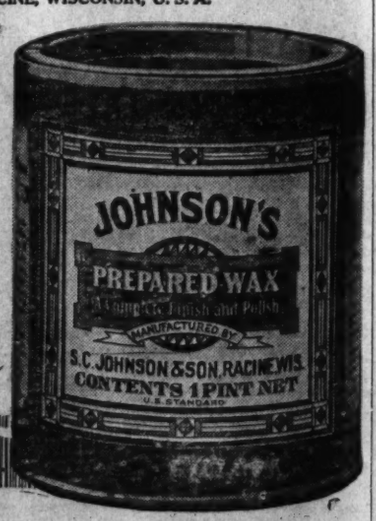

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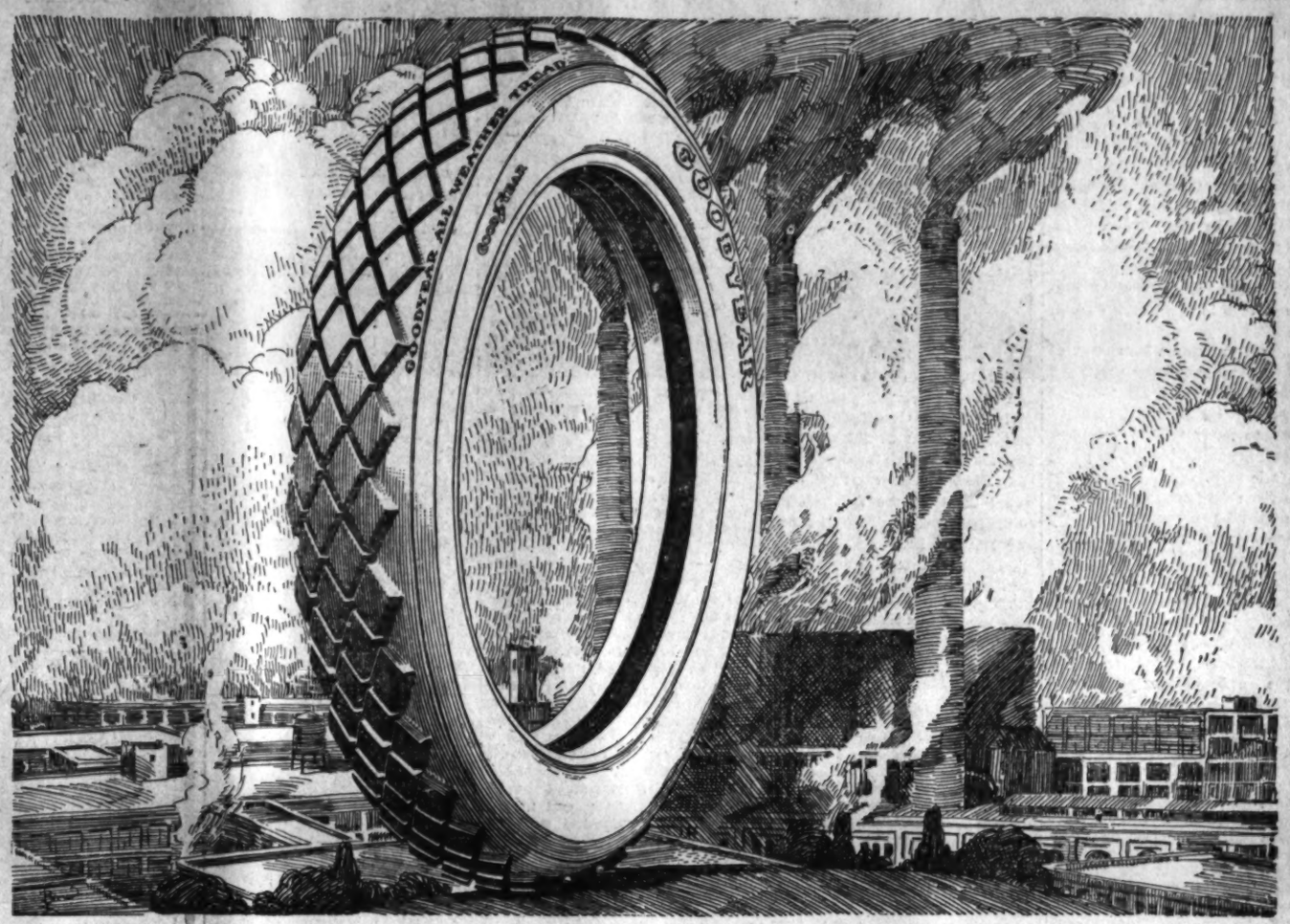

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Goodyear Pneumatic and Solid Tires, Inner Tubes and Tire Accessories — AND — Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods, including Belting, Hose, Valves, Packing and Molded and Lathe-cut goods.

This means that dealers and through them motorists and consumers of mechanical rubber goods may now obtain Goodyear products much more conveniently than formerly was possible.

GOODYEAR

WELLESLEY HEAD WILL VISIT HERE

Noted Educators Are Coming To Attend Conference Of Women

Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, President of Wellesley College, and Miss Charlotte Conant, principal of Walnut Hill School, of Natick, Mass., will arrive in Shanghai tonight from Nanking. They come to attend the conference for Women's Work in Shanghai on January 2 to 8 in the Union Church Hall.

Miss Pendleton, Miss Conant and 13 other ladies were sent out by the Women's Federated Boards of Foreign Missions to China and Japan to study and report upon women's work. They have already been in Japan. Fifty women from all parts of China will also attend the conference.

The delegation has been divided into commissions on colleges, secondary and primary schools, social service, medical education, administration, religious education and evangelism and Christian literature.

The commissions will meet separately for the first two or three days of the conference. After this the reports of these commissions will be discussed by the whole conference. The names of the other delegates from America are Miss Amelia Josephine Burr, a noted poet; Miss Helen B. Calder, secretary of the American Board; Miss Ernestine Friedman, Industrial Secretary of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association; Miss Mabel Howell, Secretary of the Southern Methodist Board of Foreign Missions; Miss E. F. Martien, Dean of Women Stetson University, Deland, Florida; Miss Nellie G. Prescott; Miss Josephine Ramsay; Dr. Josephine Lawney of the Baptist Board; Dr. Marian Manter and Dr. Gertrude Walker, of Bellevue Hospital, New York; Mrs. Marshall; Miss Elcy McCormick and Miss Bestha Hasiam.

Parliament Session Brought To Close

Situation In Europe Dealt With In Prorogation Speech Of King

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 23.—Parliament was prorogued this afternoon until February 10.

The King's prorogation speech contained at the outset a recognition of new conditions by changing the time honored "My lords and gentlemen" to "My lords and members of the House of Commons."

The speech opened with an announcement of the signing of the treaties with Germany, Austria and Bulgaria, adding that in the negotiations the Prime Ministers of all the Dominions and representatives of India took an influential part. The King expressed regret that there was no immediate prospect of the establishment of constitutional government in Russia, which alone would conduce to its permanent prosperity.

Referring to the Empire the King expressed keen satisfaction at the Prince of Wales' welcome in Canada and the United States, which had strengthened the ties uniting the Empire and the relations between the Empire and United States. The speech proceeded, "The whole Empire mourns the death of General Botha, one of the greatest and wisest of its statesmen. The sagacity and far-sightedness which made him the trusted leader of the people of the Dominion of South Africa and which contributed so much to the success of the Allies, won universal recognition at the recent deliberations in Paris."

Referring to India, His Majesty announced that he was sending the Prince of Wales to India to inaugurate a new constitution. Dealing with the position of ex-service men the speech stated that the King's appeal to employers for reabsorption of men had received a large response, but more remained to be done.

Announcing the labor legislation passed, the speech expressed confidence that though the difficult times were not yet past, the course was set fair towards a renewal of the national strength and prosperity and there had been a steady improvement of industrial conditions.

Labor Disturbances In Spain Unchecked

(French Wireless Service)

Barcelona, December 25.—Disorders continue. Two men were killed in affrays in the suburbs of Barcelona and at Badalona, six miles away. The flour mills are closed owing to the strike, but it has been possible to continue the unloading of wheat at the port. It is reported that martial law will shortly be proclaimed throughout the province of Catalonia.

Goodyear Sales Director Announces Appointment Of G.W.W. As Agents

MR. CARL DAVIDSON

Following closely upon the arrival of Mr. Carl Davidson of Manila, Director of Sales in the Far East for the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., comes the announcement of the appointment of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, Inc., as wholesale distributors for this company.

When interviewed by a representative of THE CHINA PRESS Mr. Davidson said, "This announcement is simply the logical development of the extensive investigations made in North China, Manchuria, Korea and Siberia by H. C. Steiner, Goodyear representative resident in Shanghai.

"About 80 percent of the new cars exported from America are equipped with Goodyear tires so nearly every dealer in automobiles receives some of his cars with this equipment. His customers generally desire the same brand of tires for spares and renewals and this new wholesale arrangement makes it possible for them to secure these tires from the dealer who sold them the car.

"With the arrival in Shanghai of the large stocks which Gaston, Williams and Wigmore have ordered, they will discontinue the retail sale of tires, and will sell at wholesale only, functioning similarly to a factory branch.

"But it was not the distribution of tires and tire accessories alone that influenced the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company to appoint a wholesale distributor in North China.

"The industrial awakening and rapid factory expansion which China is now experiencing has aroused intense interest among American business men engaged in export trade and Goodyear officials were not unaware of the great and growing market here for mechanical rubber goods of a quality equal to that manufactured by Goodyear.

"In fact, the rapid growth of manufacturing and motor transportation in the Orient was a very potent factor in the decision of the Goodyear Company to build their new plant at Los Angeles California. This was done when it was found that the production of more than 30,000 pneumatic tires and the huge volume of mechanical rubber goods per day in the Akron factories and the two Goodyear factories in Canada was not equal to the demand.

"This factory which is now in process of construction will begin production early in the year and after that time it is expected that the stocks we shall be able to maintain everywhere in the Orient will always be equal to the demand.

"Mr. Steiner will remain in China and, working in conjunction with Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, will continue to give dealers, motorists and consumers of mechanical rubber goods the benefit of his experience."

Mr. Davidson, who is leaving shortly for Manila is accompanied by Mr. R. M. Shively, Goodyear advertising man for the Orient, who is making a study of advertising conditions in China.

Two Liners Sailing For America Today

Two liners for America will leave Shanghai today. The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services steamer Empress of Russia with passengers for Yokohama and Vancouver sails before noon, the tender leaving the Customs Jetty at 8:30 o'clock. The China Mail Steamship Company's vessel Nile leaves in the evening. The tender Victoria, with the Nile's outgoing passengers for Nagasaki, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco, leaves the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

The Nile arrives from Hongkong this morning at daylight and incoming passengers will be landed at the Customs Jetty between 9 and 10 a.m.

Among the passengers leaving today on the Empress of Russia are Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Barkley, Mr. W. F. Carey, Mrs. G. R. Coleman and two daughters, Colonel G. E. Emerson, Mr. L. Glemby, Mr. A. Glemby, Mr. and Mrs. H. Greenbaum and son, Mr. J. E. Good, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. MacGreggor, Major C. G. Nash, Mr. Charles A. Stewart, Mr. I. C. Upton, Mr. R. Devos and Mr. E. D. Wisner.

Among those who arrived in Shanghai by the Empress yesterday were Mrs. E. H. Everett and Miss L. Everett, Mr. G. R. Lightowler, Miss J. K. Ramsay, Colonel and Mrs. H. Smallwood and two children.

German Prisoners Of War Are Freed

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, Dec. 26.—Nine hundred German and Austrian prisoners have been released and handed over to the officials representing German interests. The ex-prisoners will leave in three transports, sailing today, tomorrow, and Sunday.

Y.M.C.A. GIRLS ENTERTAIN

One of the happy events of Christmas Day was the entertainment of the waifs of the Home for Stray Children by the students of the Y.W.C.A. Normal School of Physical Education in the grounds belonging to their new buildings on Tongshan Road. An evergreen on the lawn served as a Christmas tree; and not only was that decorated but half a dozen other little trees near it were hung with small gifts which the students provided.

One part of the work in the School of Physical Education is to organise groups of children, and teach them to play games; and the girls quickly divided the tots into groups according to ages and began to play. By the time an hour had passed each group had been taught a game or two, had learned a Christmas song and had been told the Christmas story. Then came nuts and candy; afterwards all the older children sang together; the students responded with "Joy to the World"; and finally with bows and "thank yous," the children trudged back home two by two.

It was a pretty sight to see the two groups together: the 20 little waifs who, were it not for the grant of the Municipal Council, would be wanderers on the streets, but who in bright new costumes looked very festive and happy indeed; and the students, soon to be pioneer teachers in their line of work among Chinese women, so quietly and capably planning for them. The mingling of the two in this fashion is the outcome of a growing spirit of social service which is the hope of China, as it develops more and more among Christian students.

St. John's University News Items

Christmastide at St. John's this year was celebrated with usual enthusiasm. On Wednesday, a half-day holiday was granted to the students for the Christmas Eve entertainment. Football matches between classes and clubs occupied the greater part of the afternoon. The students were given a special Christmas Dinner.

The Christmas Eve entertainment began with the singing of Christmas Carols around the tree in front of the Pro-Cathedral. As soon as the students from St. Mary's and the University finished singing, the tree, which was specially decorated, was illuminated.

The evening's program in Alumni Hall started as usual with the short opening speech by Dr. Pott, President of the University. Unlike the previous years, there was no performance of any sort this year. Instead we had the legerdemain of Chao Chung-san and a series of movies which concluded the night's entertainment.

* * *

On Christmas Day, a special Christmas Service including the Holy Communion was held in the morning in the Pro-Cathedral. President Pott was the preacher. The special offertory was devoted to aid the Puchen mission work at Nanking.

* * *

On Christmas night, the foreign ladies of the compound, according to an annual custom, gave a variety entertainment and dramatic performance to the foreign friends of the Mission in the University Hall.

* * *

Dr. Walter G. H. Pott, third son of Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, who is connected with St. Andrew's Hospital at Wusih, is spending the Christmas holidays with his father at St. John's. Dr. Walter Pott is accompanied by his wife.

SUNDAY SERVICE LEAGUE

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott will address the Christmas Service of the Sunday Service League this afternoon at the Martyrs' Memorial Hall. There will be a special music by the Union Church choir.

Eye-Strain By Dr. F. M. Gensburger., Oph. D.

Asthenopia, which comes from the Greek, means a weakness or fatigue of the eyes, applying especially to the retina, extra-ocular muscles, and the ciliary muscle.

It is a disease and is often spoken of as "weak-sight," eye-strain or eye-stretching.

Astigmatism may be responsible for the most aggravated types of Asthenopia and most marked symptoms of eye-strain. Fully 60 percent of functional headaches are caused by this type of refractive error; the headache may vary from a moderate frontal one over the eyes to a violent pain situated in any portion of the cranium.

It is, indeed, a doubt that true migraine is caused by astigmatism alone, but it is not to be disputed that the correction of astigmatism is an important, indeed, an essential part of the treatment of this affection.

Asthenopia may be divided into three varieties, retinal, muscular and accommodative.

Retinal asthenopia is the rarest form and occurs usually in females. It is caused by overuse of the eyes in too dim or too bright a light, or it may result from exposure to the sun's rays, to electric light, to lightning, or by reflection from bright objects, such as snow, etc.

Retinal asthenopia may occur as a symptom of hysteria, or in a patient, whose nervous system is peculiarly susceptible to virbrations, sounds or lights; such patients are usually very unsatisfactory to examine, as they often imagine that the reflection from electric instruments used is "very hot." The chief symptoms are photophobia (dread of light) and lacrimation.

Muscular Asthenopia is due to weakness or fatigue of one or more of the ocular muscles, usually the internal recti, the symptoms are ocular pains, eyeballs tender to the touch and dim vision.

Accommodative asthenopia is by far the most common form and is due to fatigue of the ciliary muscle; it is therefore to be expected in hyperopic (far-sighted) eyes. It is caused from overuse of the eyes in too bright or too dim a light. Even the best pair of eyes, if overtaxed, may suffer from accommodative asthenopia, even if the vision has been corrected by glasses.

Accommodative asthenopia may also result from weakness of the ciliary muscle as a part of the general condition of the whole body, and this may come on after or during some long illness, such as typhoid fever; it is often present in the early months of presbyopia (old-sight.) The principle symptom is headache, frontal, fronto-temporal or fronto-occipital, or this pain or discomfort may extend into the neck or between the shoulders. The headache develops during the use of the eyes and grows worse if the effort is prolonged, and usually ceases after the eyes are given a rest.

There are a number of reflexes due to eye-strain, which heretofore have not been mentioned and which I prefer to speak of in a general way. Many patients who suffer from headaches, ocular pains, etc., during the use of their eyes, also very frequently suffer from indigestion, heartburn, nausea and even constipation, etc. Some patients may have nervous attacks, a fear of some pending calamity or they are irritable or despondent; they may suffer from insomnia, or, if they sleep, it is not a restful one. Others may have epileptic attacks, nervous twitching, etc., and yet these reflex symptoms have sometimes entirely disappeared after the eye-strain was properly treated.

SONG SERVICE TODAY

Lieutenant M. M. Witherspoon, chaplain of the U. S. S. South Dakota, will speak this afternoon at the American Song Service, his address being moved forward one week owing to the inability of Captain Robert Dollar to be present. Because of ill-health Captain Dollar yesterday asked to be relieved of the engagement. The meeting is held at five o'clock in the Banquet Hall of the Palace Hotel.

FURS FURS FURS

WE beg to inform our friends that, owing to the growth of our business, on October 2nd, we shall open

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We stand ready to help you entertain your friends in becoming fashion. Everything in the way of Table Delicacies, from Russian Black Caviar to Havana and Dutch Cigars, from Champagnes to Imported Chocolates and Candies, spread for your selection at our store.

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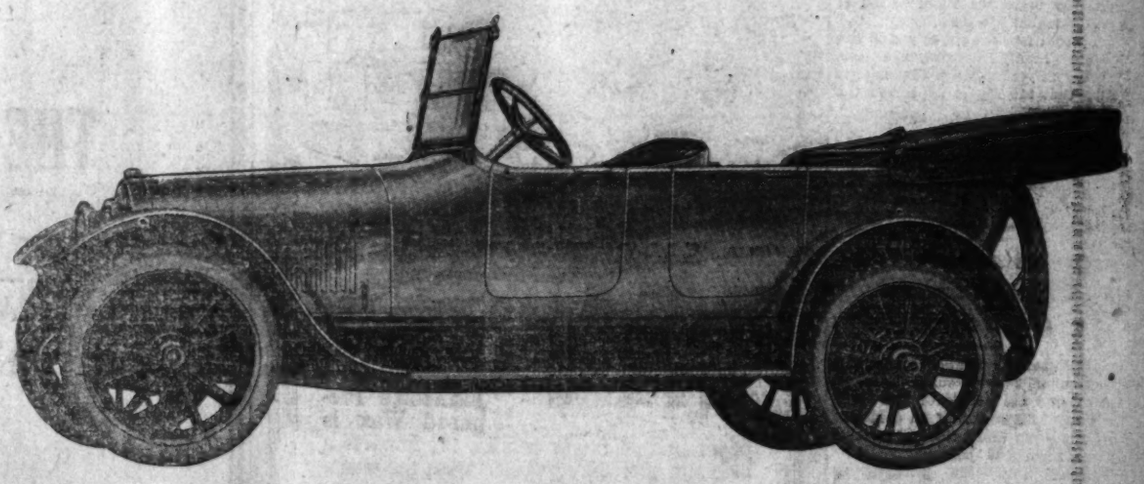

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A range of good class Tweeds, medium weight, good hardwearing cloths, in Greys and Drab colorings. Good value style and fit assured.

Price **$46.00** suit

The "HOTSPUR" Range

A good selection of hard wearing medium weight tweeds in heather mixture colourings. Very smart in appearance.

Price **$50.00** suit

The "TENBY" Suitings

A fine range of Grey worsted coatings with stripe effect. Very neat and of smart appearance. Good workmanship assured.

Price **$50.00** suit

The "Cecil"

range of Grey mixture suitings with wide double stripes. Smart in appearance, carefully tailored.

Price **$30.00** suit

The "Torquay"

A fine dark Grey worsted suiting in a very neat design. Suitable for office or "walking out."

Price **$46.00** suit

The "Climax" Suiting

A Brown mixture with a neat stripe. Thoroughly recommended for its wearing qualities.

Price **$27.00** suit

The "Yorks" Range

A good reliable medium weight tweed in a fashionable tone of Brown with a neat stripe also dark Grey with stripe effect. Fit guaranteed.

Price **$30.00** suit

The "Lovat" Suiting

A medium weight tweed with stripe of a little darker shade. Looks well and will wear well.

Price **$32.50** suit

The "CITY" Suitings

A fine range of medium weight tweeds in various shades of Brown, Grey and Lovat. These cloths tailor exceptionally well and look real smart.

Price **$42.00** suit

The "SCARBORO" Coating

A fine medium weight Scotch tweed. Mid Grey in colour with a broken check. Tailors well and looks dressy. Cut, fit and style assured. The right cloth for hardwear.

Price **$50.00** suit

The "ENFIELD" Suitings

A range of medium weight rough surface tweeds. Hardwearing and of good appearance. The colorings are:—Light and dark Grey and Brown in "Herringbone" and striped effects. Will give every satisfaction. Good value.

Price **$32.00** suit

The "RICHMOND" Suitings

This range consists of a fine selection of Scotch tweeds with heather mixture colorings. Good serviceable materials and will keep their shape well. Cut and fit the best.

Price **$50.00** suit

The "GOLF" Suiting

A range of rough hardwearing tweeds, in serviceable colours of Fawns, Browns and Lovats. Really sound materials. Fit guaranteed.

Coat ..... Price **$21.50**
Breeches ..... ,, **12.50**
Coat and Breeches ,, **32.00**

The "RECORD"

range of suitings comprises a good variety of light and dark Grey tweeds and also sprinkling of Browns with neat stripe effects. A good sound article at a low figure. Cut and fit assured.

Price **$26.00** suit

The "BRIGHTON"

A range of super worsted coatings light and dark Grey with large overcheck. A good sound material and will make up well. Good value.

Price **$48.00** suit

INDIGO SERGES

We have a good selection of twill serges both light and heavy weight. Very durable and always look well.

Price **$37.50** suit

The "SPORTSMAN" Suitings

A fine range of genuine Harris tweeds in Browns, Fawns and Lovat shades, style as illustrated and expanding pleats at back to give more freedom when golfing, shooting, etc. Very durable.

Sports Coat. Price **$35.00**
Breeches. Price **$20.00**
Coat and Breeches Price **$50.00**

The "Castor"

A fine range of medium weight tweeds of Brown and Lovat colorings which make into very stylish suits. Perfect fit and workmanship.

Price **$44.00** suit

The "Devon"

A good range of smart up-to-date Scotch tweed suitings, medium weight in Greys only with broken check effect. Very serviceable.

Price **$44.00** suit

The "Granby" Suiting

Are a selection of medium weight Grey worsted suitings, both plain and with stripe effects. Well cut and tailored.

Price **$32.00** suit

The "Spartan" Range

A fine election of heavy weight tweeds in Brown, Grey and Heather mixture. A really smart line.

Price **$37.50** suit

The "Carlton" Range

Comprises a selection of mediumu weight Scotch tweeds in Grey, Brown and Lovat shades. A good cloth for hard wear. Well tailored.

Price **$35.00** suit

The "Regal"

A fancy striped cashmere suiting in a dark Grey shade, looks really well and splendid value. Cut and fit assured.

Price **$35.00** suit

The "Halifax"

range of suitings in Grey striped tweeds. Wear well and look well. Style and cut the latest.

Price **$27.50** suit

The "Dernier Cri" Range

A selection of medium weight good quality Scotch tweeds in shades of mid-Grey; makes up very smart.

Price **$48.00** suit

The "Bolton" Suiting

A good serviceable dark Grey cheviot. Superfine quality and will make up very smart.

Price **$48.00** suit

"Criterion" Suitings

A range of good quality tweeds in Greys and Browns will wear well. Full weight for winter wear.

Price **$46.00** suit

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Government's Irish Bill Is Outlined In Commons

(Continued from Page 1)

tion at Westminster would be reduced to forty.

Certain powers would be reserved to the Imperial Government, including the Crown, peace and war, foreign affairs, army and navy, defense, treason, trade outside Ireland, navigation, including merchant shipping, wireless and cables, coinage, trademarks, lighthouses and also the higher Judiciary, pending an agreement between the two legislatures regarding the method of appointments.

The powers of the Irish Parliament would be very considerable. It would have full control of education, local government, land, agriculture, roads and bridges, transportation, including railways and canals, old age pensions, insurance, municipal affairs, local judiciary, hospitals, labor legislation, licensing and all machinery for the maintenance of law and order except the higher Judiciary and army and navy. It was not proposed to retain control of police in the Imperial Government's hands beyond three years, while security would be given to all members of the police force and civil service. The Post Office would not be transferred until both parts of Ireland were united in asking for it. There would also be clauses for the protection of minorities.

TAKES UP FINANCES

Dealing with finance, Mr. Lloyd George declared that the absence of a provision in the 1914 Home Rule Bill for contribution to the maintenance of the Empire was a supreme injustice to the tax-payer of Great Britain. The Government proposed to give the Irish Government the whole advantage of those taxes which were raised in Ireland in excess of a fair contribution to the Imperial services. Thus the revenue of Ireland in 1918 was £41,438,000 and expenditure £23,500,000. There would therefore be a contribution of £18,000,000 towards Imperial expenditure which include war pensions. Each Parliament would be granted £10,000,000 to cover initial expenditure, while the proceeds of land annuities would also be handed over as a free gift to Ireland totalling £3,000,000. The two parliaments would have the taxation powers of American states. Income tax, super-tax, excess profits, customs and excise would be collected Imperially, but when Ireland was united, the Imperial Government could consider whether the customs should be handed over.

Concluding, the Prime Minister pleaded for a closing of the chapter of mistakes, follies and crimes on both sides. The question now was not who was blameworthy, but how to set it right.

It was most important for both countries to realise thoroughly the limitations of acceptance. Unless Ireland had real control of her purely domestic affairs it would be idle to proceed. On the other hand, said the Prime Minister speaking deliberately and with the utmost emphases, Great Britain could not accept separations. The men who thought that Great Britain could be compelled by force to concede anything unjust to her own people or fatal to her own life and security, could not have read the story of the last five years. They would suspect Great Britain of conceding from weakness. Would anyone taunt the land that had destroyed the greatest military Empire in the world largely by its own power, that it was simply quailing before a band of wretched assassins? The world would know that Great Britain was entering upon a scheme prompted by the deep sense of justice which had sustained the land through these last years of sacrifice.

MANY ARE DUBIOUS

The Prime Minister's statement was well received by the House, which was pleased with the obvious sincerity and sympathetic tone of the speech. Many members, like Sir Edward Carson and his Ulster friends were dubious on the details and would like to see the scheme in the form of a printed bill for close examination before committing themselves to its support. There were also signs of hostility on the part of a small minority of English Unionists. The general opinion however was that if unity could be maintained in the Cabinet during the discussions which take place in the various stages of the bill next session there would be no obstacles of a Parliamentary character which could not easily be overcome.

In the course of the discussion which followed Mr. Lloyd George's statement, Sir Donald Maclean (Leader of the Liberal Party) welcomed most warmly the fact that there had been throughout the speech an entire absence of any proposal for further coercion of Ireland, though, however, the scheme did not go far enough. We had solved the difficulties in South Africa by a broad policy, he said, and a similar openhanded policy might solve the Irish problem.

Sir Edward Carson said he was not going to pronounce an opinion on the proposals until he saw them in print. He was not even going to Ulster, until two things had happened; firstly until he had seen the bill in print and secondly until he was assured by the Prime Minister that he meant to go through with the bill to the end. The admission of Ulster as a separate unity was, he admitted, a great advance towards a settlement. He appealed to the Government to keep Ulster under the British Parliament or leave over the question of a separate Parliament for Ulster until the whole devolution question came up for consideration.

Mr. Arthur Henderson described the scheme as a half-hearted and unsatisfactory compromise. He said that the Government might have produced a scheme of Dominion Home Rule, leaving out the army and navy.

Colonel Wedgwood declared that a plebiscite of the Irish people on the question whether they wished to secede from the British Empire ought to be taken. He suggested that President Wilson should see that the plebiscite was carried out in a proper manner.

IRISH PRESS PESSIMISTIC

London, Dec. 23.—Irish press comment on Mr. Lloyd George's Home Rule proposals is discouraging. The Dublin Evening Telegraph representing constitutional Nationalism, says that the scheme is a further contribution to disorder, on the plea that Ulster must not be coerced.

The Irish Times (Unionist) says that three quarters of the Irish people will reject proposals, "the principles of which are equally hateful to Unionists and Nationalists."

CANADIAN PREMIER TO RETAIN OFFICE

(*Reuter's Service*)

Ottawa, December 18.—Sir Robert Borden has decided to retain the Premiership, but will take a holiday.

In a statement to the press, Sir Robert Borden says that as his recent respite from work had failed to restore him to health, he had consulted his specialists, who had emphatically advised him that his condition of health forbade him to discharge his official duties and that a continuance would inevitably result in a serious permanent impairment of health, and eventually complete incapacity for work.

His colleagues urged him to postpone his retirement until after a complete rest, representing that his retirement at this juncture would be highly prejudicial to the public interest. Sir Robert Borden says that he is unable to disregard this and similar appeals and he has therefore decided to take such a rest as in necessary, while arrangements will be made for the discharge of his duties.

His period of absence from duty must necessarily depend on his progress towards recovery, and his condition of health will finally determine whether he resumes his duties or retires.

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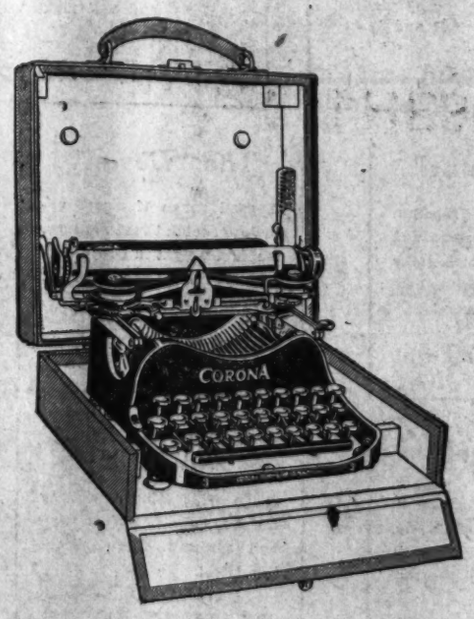

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Success In Chinese Trade Won By Settling Here

Mr. Ralph Dawson, Of Asia Banking Corporation Gives Result Of Study Of Conditions In China

(*New York Sun*)

"Before the United States can hope to secure and maintain any degree of permanent success in trading with China, American business interests must answer—and answer 'yes,' as the British did long ago—to these three major questions:

"(1) Are we willing to go into China to stay—to live with the Chinese, to adapt ourselves to their customs, their language, their trade requirements, their viewpoint?

"(2) Do we possess, or are we able to command, financial resources that will enable us to meet the credit needs of our Chinese customers — resources sufficient to take care of not only long term credits, but also, in some cases, of some rather curious financial arrangements?

"(3) Are we prepared to build up our own organisation—slowly, but surely, with the right kind of American timber?

"When we can say 'yes' to those three questions, and go ahead and live up to that decision, then we may consider that we have started on a journey that will lead us somewhere."

The foregoing statements were made by Ralph Dawson, vice-president of the Asia Banking Corporation, who has just returned from a fourteen months trip through China. Mr. Dawson left New York for the Far East in September, 1918, for the purpose of establishing branches of the corporation in China and also for making a study of economic, industrial and financial conditions in the Far East in so far as they affected American trading relations.

MUST HAVE SET POLICY

"The trouble with the large majority of American traders who have entered the Chinese market is that they have not regarded the proposition as a permanent and lasting one, susceptible of rich rewards," Mr. Dawson said. "What we Americans should do is to lay out a set policy for ourselves, and then go into the field in China with a determination to stay there for good and to make friends of the Chinese merchants and manufacturers. It is a fact that of all the foreigners who are doing business in China Americans are best liked by the Chinese; they not only have the good will of the Chinese, but there exists an unmistakable bond of real friendship and affection on the part of the Chinese business men. With this initial advantage it is curious that Americans haven't made more of their opportunities across the Pacific; but one of the main drawbacks, as I said, is the failure of American traders to regard China's business as one that constitutes a life work.

"We must go over prepared to stay; to associate with the Chinese, and to get an insight into their character; to adjust ourselves to the customs, both business and social, of the Orient; to learn thoroughly the trade requirements of the Chinese merchant, and to fulfil them as other nations have done. The Chinese viewpoint, we must remember, is in many ways the opposite of our own; but the sooner we learn to submerge our own ideas, where necessary, and mould our minds to the mental workings of the Chinese merchant the sooner shall we catch up with the rewards that are waiting for us.

"We should rid ourselves as quickly as possible of the notion that success in the Chinese market can be attained by merely touching it, skimming the profits, and then leaving the field till other good opportunities arise. The British have shown to us that this can't be done—and the success of Great Britain in China is living proof that their policy is the only course that will work out successfully in China.

CREDITS A FACTOR

"In the matter of credits and other financial arrangements peculiar to trading with China, the United States has not yet struck its stride. Permanent success in this field is dependent largely upon our willingness and manufacturers; frequently these credits are of such a nature that the moral standing of the buyer forms the only collateral, but through the workings of the compradore system, or through the information at the command of the seller, the risk is reduced to a minimum, but in any event the standard of Chinese business morality is high.

"The extension of credit to Chinese purchasers will have to arise out of the resources of American exporters *per se*, or from the facilities which large banking institutions or financial organisations in the United States are willing to extend. The strength of British trade in the Orient is a result, in large part, of the backing which British firms are enabled to secure from British banks.

"As regards the selling policy of American exporters, I should say that, generally speaking, the establishing and operating of one's own organisation offers the greatest promise of substantial success in the Chinese field. In fact all the outstanding successes among foreign concerns in China have pursued this policy. It is a mistaken idea that only big firms can afford to have their own selling organisations in China. The thing to do is to make a start toward the establishment of a selling organisation. It shouldn't matter that the start be small and the growth slow; remember that this big, rich Chinese market cannot be rushed any more than one can hurry along a huge iceberg.

"Select a man with a good personality, and preferably a man who has had experience in the Chinese market. Let this man form the basis of your organisation in the Orient; let him be of the type that prefers slow but sure growth to meteoric but uncertain success. Such a man will automatically build up his selling organisation with men who will carry out his ideas."

Americans Living In Yokohama Hold Get-Together Meet

Ambassador Morris And Admiral Rogers Are Guests At Successful Function

The first get-together dinner of the Yokohama American Association occurred at the Oriental Hotel last evening and was declared to be a great success, says the Japan Advertiser of December 18. There have been occasions in the past when this Association has banqueted arriving or departing Ministers and Ambassadors but never before has a dinner been held for the sole purpose of better acquaintanceship between the Americans of the Yokohama community.

It happened opportunely that the U. S. S. Brooklyn was in port and that it was possible to have as guest Vice-Admiral Rodgers. He and Ambassador Morris were guests of honor.

TOAST EMPEROR

The Ambassador opened the dinner with a toast to the Emperor of Japan. This was followed by a few introductory remarks by Mr. M. O. Poole, the president of the Association, who spoke about the Association and its plans for the future. In addition he read a message of greeting and wishes for the success of the get-together dinners in Yokohama, from the Tokio Association.

Mr. McGregor then made an address in which he referred to his own origin of Scotch and Canadian parentage which he worked into remarks about how much he owed to America whose ideals he had brought with him. From that he went on to speak about American trade in the East and how necessary it was for America to send out the very best type of men to represent American interests if she intended to compete with other nations.

PRAISE JAPANESE

Following Mr. McGregor Vice-Admiral Rodgers told of the Navy's point of view and its functions in war and in peace. He paid a tribute to Japan in relating his experiences in Vladivostok when the hearty-co-operation of the Japanese impressed him. Much had been said about the friction there but he declared that the only friction he encountered was caused by the most ordinary form of misunderstanding which occurred at the outset in handling difficult problems. He said that the longer he knew the Japanese the higher was his opinion of their sincere desire to cooperate in the most open and frank manner.

After the Admiral's speech, Mr. Frazer gave a delightful touch of humor in an account of his experiences in America, England and France. This was punctuated with laughter throughout.

AMBASSADOR SPEAKS

Following Mr. Frazar came the address of Ambassador Morris who expressed his great pleasure in seeing so many Americans present, and said that these dinners afforded him a splendid opportunity to get in personal touch with the Japanese. Then he went on to speak of the Russian situation and dealt with the various phases of Bolshevism and reconstruction work in Russia. His interpretation of the situation in Russia was very enlightening to those present.

The speeches came to a close with a toast to the president of the United States, during which the Band played the Star Spangled Banner. During the dinner the orchestra from the Brooklyn gave delightful music, really a feature of the occasion.

Seated with Mr. Poole and his honor guests were Messrs. W. L. Keane, J. R. McGregor, E. W. Frazar, N. F. Smith, R. S. Moss, Vice-President of the Tokio Association, Capt. Spear, Dr. Marlow, Mr. MacDonald, and officers of the Brooklyn as follows: Capt. Shapley, Commander Caldwell, Lieutenant-Commander Brooks, Lieutenant Ludlow, Lieutenant Smith, Commander Gill and Lieutenant Balsley.

About 110 guests were present altogether. There will be several social functions in the future given by this Association whenever the occasion arises.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR KIDNEYS.

Backache is rarely due to kidney trouble-Doctors will tell you that kidney disease, when it exists, may be very far advanced indeed before it indicates its presence by means of pains in the back.

In the vast majority of cases Lumbago is the cause of the back pain, but it also arises from nerve debility, and in women from ailments peculiar to their sex.

Lumbago, like all other forms of Rheumatism, is caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, by expelling this poison and making the blood pure and rich, have cured tens of thousands of cases of Lumbago and Rheumatism during the past five-and-twenty years.

Nerve Debility means that the nervous system has become rundown. The blood feeds the nerves and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills feed the blood.

With women back-pains usually arise from Anaemia (bloodlessness) and in any case prove that that delicate machinery regulating the functions needs the stimulant which only pure rich blood can give. Women everywhere tell one another that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give just the help needed, dispel backpains, restore regularity, give rosy cheeks, good appetite, bright spirits and perfect health.

Obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can also be had from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, $1.50 the bottle, $8.00 for 6 bottles post free.

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Beginning Jan. 1st 1920 The Price of—"Golofina" Perfectos will be advanced to $12.00 per 100 in boxes of 50 -:- -:-

The price will continue at $10.00 per 100 until January 1st

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The Newest Bolshevism

By William English Walling
(A Distinguished American Socialist and the Author of Many Important Books on Socialism)

There is a lull in all Europe at the present moment, due to elections. In France, Italy and England revolutionary political Socialists do not wish to appear too Bolshevistic for fear of being rejected by the electorate. After the elections we shall almost certainly have a recrudescence both of sovietism and of "direct action" —in its most extreme or political form—that is, direct action which aims at the immediate control of the chief policies of the government, regardless of the views of the majority of the population.

There is no longer any immediate danger that soviet dictatorships will be set up outside of Russia. There are no soviets now except in Central Russia and Turkestan. Lenin's Communist International, however, fares better, and serves as the connecting link between the soviets and the new movement for revolution by direct action. It is known that the Socialist parties of Italy, Norway, Bulgaria and Servia have joined that body, which will be immensely strengthened by the Italian elections, where the political line-up—Bolshevism vs. ultranationalistic reaction — has given an exceptional opportunity to the soviet candidates.

The Socialist parties of France, Switzerland, Austria, Holland and other countries are in the hands of majorities which are demanding the fusion of the Communist and the Socialist Internationals together with the expulsion of all these Socialists who supported the war or now support their governments—in a word, they are aiming to expel all anti-Bolshevists. Acting with these elements are not only the out-and-out German Bolshevists (the Spartacists), but also the chief opposition party in Germany today, the Independent Socialists. In Great Britain the Independent Labor Party, under McDonald and Snowden, takes the same position and is supported by such leading labor unionists as Cramp, head of the railwaymen; Smillie, head of the miners.

THE DIRECT ACTION GROUP

Here is a powerful international group—quite powerful enough under favorable circumstances combined [illegible] Labor party, in spite of Henderson and the more moderate elements, and all but dominates the labor unions.

The program of this international group may be summed up in three words: revolutionary "direct action." It is this form of "direct action" and not sovietism that constitutes the danger now.

This form of political direct action, camouflaged as economic, is the newest Bolshevism—the latest effort, approved and supported by Lenin, to bring about a world revolution. The entire Bolshevist and pro-Bolshevist forces of Western Europe—England, France, Italy, Holland, Germany and Switzerland—are now engaged in an attempt to capture the unions for this purpose. They have already succeeded in Italy and Switzerland; at Glasgow in September they gained the support of the British Trades Union Congress, though by a close vote. And while this congress was in session a German cable showed that a similar movement was rapidly spreading in Germany. We read:

THE THREAT IN GERMANY

"The struggle between the Independent and Majority Socialists had been carried into the ranks of the German trade unionists and Germany's once incomparable organisation of labor federations, which for discipline and unity had been likened to the German army, has been made the battle ground of politics which heretofore had been excluded from the trade unions.

"The latest development is the action taken by the Woodworkers' Union, which recently adopted a resolution to oust Karl Legien, head of the Commission of Labor Federations and member of the National Assembly. The Independents' plan is to replace all union members belonging to Scheidemann's party and permeate the unions with the Soviet System."

The Russian Soviets have failed to revolutionise the world by arms or propaganda. But if the revolutionists get even a temporary control of the labor unions and call a series of general strikes, we shall be confronting a danger far greater than from Soviet Bolshevism, which is an economic impossibility. For the new movement does not aim to operate governments, but merely [illegible] gow Congress decided that it would take action to 'compel the government.'

This congress refused to condemn direct action even "for purely political objects," a decision that was very wrongly interpreted as a refusal to indorse any form of direct action. On the contrary, the nationalisation of the mines, having been proposed as a solution of the miners' labor problem, is not regarded as a purely political question, and it is certain, from the votes taken, that an overwhelming majority of the congress would favor any form of direct action for that object—whether a coal strike or a strike of the Triple Alliance of Coal Miners, Railwaymen's and Transport Workers' Unions.

"Direct action" accords with the Soviet ideal of proletarian dictatorship only if it tries to use the power of labor to gain an object opposed by the majority of the nation. If the majority of the British people favor nationalisation of the railways and mines, but is held back by obsolete constitutional checks, unjust electoral laws or insuperable parliamentary jugglery, then the direct action movement may be revolutionary in method or even in aim, but it remains democratic, and so is in no sense Bolsheviki.

Now Smillie claims that the majority of the British people are with him and that in threatening the general strike he is using constitutional and not revolutionary means. He even denies that his speeches are revolutionary—though a whole booklet of these speeches had been quoted against him. But this claim to democracy and constitutionalism cannot be taken seriously, since he never fails to express his sympathy not only for the Russian Bolsheviki, but for Bolshevism itself in general. At the Glasgow Congress Smillie said: "The trade unionists of Russia today are fighting battles in behalf of the Socialism of the whole world."

The truth is that the British elections have shown that the majority of the people are against anything that approaches Bolshevism. Smillie has been defeated several times, and all his associates were overwhelmed last December, so that he has only one reliable supporter among the 600 members of Parliament, elected on the new democratic suffrage. Later bye-elections have shown a drift in his favor, but not so that [illegible] semi-revolutionary friends a third or even a fourth of Parliament.

REVOLUTION BY STAGES

The government is to be "compelled" to follow the labor unions only in such matters as shall place the potential control of the country in their hands. Actual administration of industry and government would follow only later and by degrees.

This revolution by stages and without violence differs profoundly from Lenin's ready made and compulsory Utopia, which smacks so much of Tsar Peter the Great. But it follows the Bolshevist plan of operation, since it amounts to a virtual revolution by obtaining control for a labor minority. Moreover, the fantastic, violent and extreme ideas of Lenin would doubtless obtain more and more vogue in proportion as such a movement as this grew in power.

The newest Bolshevism does not have the full approval of Lenin for the simple reason that it runs a grave danger of becoming democratic and so of ceasing to serve his "proletarian" revolution. For, if great masses of the population, outside of industrial wage earners, come to approve nationalisation, higher wages and radical measures to reduce the cost of living, and these policies are adopted, constitutional and parliamentary democracy would be no dictatorships of the proletariat. The hope of Longuet and Smillie is that other and more revolutionary objectives—such as a strike in aid of the Soviets—may be grafted on the movement before it degenerates into democracy and loses its class character.

In this newest form Bolshevism still remains a world danger of the first magnitude. And the key to the whole situation still lies in Russia. Until the Russian dictatorship of the proletariat is replaced by democracy all efforts to deal with the revolutionary minorities of Europe and America are utterly useless.

The Bolshevist propaganda no longer emanates from Russia alone. Lenin's vast subsidies and armies of propagandists are now aided by independent pro-Soviet propaganda in all countries. As long as the Soviets remain in power this propaganda will continue to have an immense influence over all the most ignorant and irresponsible elements—not only among the working people, but in other classes. The moment the Russian Soviets are overthrown the entire movement will collapse—and [illegible] before.

New Faces For Old Soldiers

Columbus, November 22.—Forty-five world-war veterans who suffered facial wounds at the front are having their faces made over "like new" by Dr. George C. Schaeffer at the Columbus barracks.

The wounded Yanks were patients of Dr. Schaeffer at Fort McHenry, Md. Some of them needed new ears, others a nose, and a few had to have new jawbones and new sets of teeth.

Dr. Schaeffer, who held the commission of lieutenant-colonel with the A. E. F. and was senior consultant in charge of all facial cases with the American army, at the close of the war was put in charge of the work at the Maryland Hospital.

"Since that time," Dr. Schaeffer said, "I handled more than 500 cases. The work was getting pretty well along, and I asked to resign and return to Columbus to resume my practice. To my great delight, the government granted my request to bring along my 45 remaining patients.

"The boys need their faces made over. Some of them will have to have new ears made. One fellow has had twenty operations already and his face is nearly done. When they are finally discharged they will be able to mingle with anyone with little attention paid to their disfigurement."

Dr. Schaeffer said the new parts of the face are made from skin, ligament and bones taken from the bodies of the patients. The plastic work is the highest degree of surgery and requires much patience and skill.

The wounded men at the barracks hospital will be discharged as their cases are finished. Most of them will be out in a few months. Several cases will take a year.

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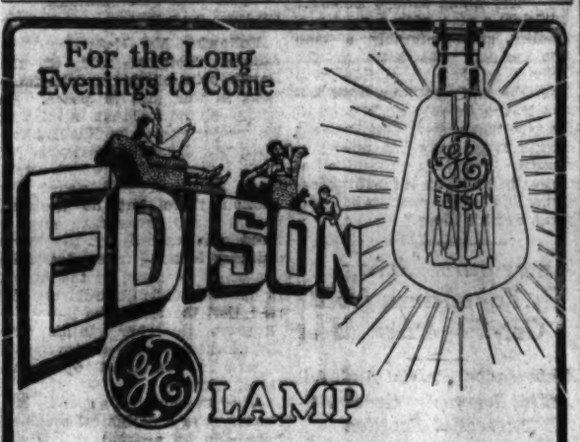

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COFFEE

Contains: CAFFEINE 2.5 gr. TANNIN 2.4 gr.

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INSTANT POSTUM

Contains: NEITHER CAFFEINE, TANNIN, OR ANY OTHER HARMFUL DRUG.

Any analytical chemist can prove by analysis, that coffee contains two harmful drugs—

Caffeine—an alkaloid that irritates the heart, liver and kidneys, and upsets the nerves.

Tannin—a drug which produces an astringent action upon the tissues of the stomach and bowels.

But the greatest test of all is made in thousands of homes where it is daily proven by personal experience that headaches, biliousness, indigestion, heart irritation and nervousness, are very often caused by coffee drinking.

An ordinary cup of coffee contains about 2½ grains of caffeine, and 2-2/5 grains of tannin.

Some coffee concerns have tried in various ways—without much success—to rid coffee of its caffeine, because they know its harmful effects. Now they are agitated because people are objecting to the presence of tannin in coffee—the same element (but obtained from bark) that is used to tan leather.

The simple, easy way out of coffee troubles is to quit this harmful beverage and use the pure food-drink

INSTANT POSTUM

It is absolutely free from these drugs or any harmful substance. Made only from prime wheat (roasted) and a small percent of molasses. Instant Postum contains the rich, nutritious values of the grain—is a genuine food-drink.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder. A teaspoonful stirred in a cup of hot water, with cream and sugar, makes a delightful beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

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Ibanez To Mobilize Us

It is not as a novelist that we think most of our Spanish visitor, Vincente Blasco Ibanez, though everyone who has read him at all has read "The Four Horsemen." The glorified journalism of this book puts it out of the strictly novelistic field. But the writer's fictional powers, all agree, are shown best in the South American episodes in that work. The early war days are there revivified in a distillation of all the newspaper reports and some clever guessing. "It is a book which transgresses many of the laws arbitrarily laid down for story telling," says the St. Louis Post Dispatch, though this daily holds its breath over the amazing record of "twenty-one editions last March, twenty last February, sixteen last January, and thirty-six, or more than one a day, last December." Being produced by a native of a neutral state, "as war propaganda, it is far more adroit and subtle and effective than any propaganda work appearing in the language of any of the nations that fought on the Entente side." The war being over and the sober history of it being our present duty, the vivid pages of "The Four Horsemen" may depend for their immortality on just those South American descriptions that we found ourselves impatiently hurrying over before. What was back of them in the writer's mind he now makes more emphatic in his giving out to the New York Sun. Ibanez spent four years of his life in the Argentine before the war, and he "was shocked," he tells us, "to find how little influence the United States had there." He had expected that "the great capitalistic and commercial strength of the United States would be the chief force discernible," but he found it "barely a force at all." Instead of that, he watched the German influence grow by leaps and bounds. Mr. Ibanez shows the same frankness as our other continental visitors in pointing out our shortcomings:

"As far as the war is concerned, the South Americans understand and sympathise with the policy of the United States, for the South American countries are pro-Ally. But the fact remains that just as you lack knowledge of them they still lack knowledge of you.

"It is a fact that in every one of the South American countries there has been a distrust of the United States, and that distrust is based on fear. The distrust was very active up to the time of the war. Owing to the attitude of the United States in the war and to the recent policy of the United States Government with regard to Mexico that distrust has largely abated.

"There are many things the United States can do to encourage more favorable relations with the southern countries. Consider the American consular service for instance. Some of your consuls are very good and acceptable, but others are tactless and tend to create conflict. Instead of trying to create good feeling, they rattle the sabre, as it were, and seek to give the impression that they represent great power and force. It is a great pity that this should be so. The United States should have a great deal more influence in South America than it has today because it is the natural and logical thing that the big Republic should be influential in a protective capacity and in commercial ways with the younger countries.

"Take the Argentine, the most advanced country in South America. You occupy tenth place in influence there. England is first with its railway interests. Then come Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and others. Six years ago the United States didn't have a thing worth mentioning in the Argentine. Since the war I believe you have made some little progress. When I was there you didn't have a single American bank. Now, I am informed, you have a bank. In Chile you have only a few houses along the coast representing America. Most of the commercial houses are English. When I saw this situation on visiting Chile I was immensely surprised, for it was the natural thing to have expected America to have the dominating influence.

"There are already some very hopeful signs of progress and change. In the first place I have noticed a great interest among South Americans to learn English. I see in the United States a great interest awakening to learn Spanish. This will bring the United States and South America closer together, for the interest of those who learn Spanish is not in Spain and the interest of those who learn English is not in England. Spanish America is turning to America—that is, the southern countries will turn to the United States unless the United States prevents.

"The thing to do is to drive into every man you send down there that the attitude of the United States to the South American countries must be that of a protective, paternal big brother. This will allay fear. Don't try to impress the southern countries with the belief that your strength is something of imperialistic brute force. If the South American countries have this belief it will continue to breed fear and distrust.

"President Wilson's Pan-American doctrine is the right procedure. At the present time you are on the right track. The thing to do is to continue this work.

"Some troubles you have had in the past were due to the fact that you didn't stick to a uniform policy. At one time you appeared to the South American countries benevolent, another time despotic, and another time violent. On account of your present policy there is a growing confidence, and if you continue in this direction it is only a question of time when your influence will be paramount. You will see great results in ten years."

This apparent excursion into the political domain is not so unnatural for Ibanez, for to him, as he told the interviewer for the New York Evening Post, "a novel is to give the sensation of life and affairs." Mr. Ibanez confesses that his next novel is to be about the United States, and his views on the South American question we may perhaps take as a peep into the laboratory that will evolve that novel. In fact, Americans are already in his theater, for his last book, "Woman's Enemy" about to be published, deals with the intervention of the United States in the war, and it ends with scenes at Nice, where Americans were everywhere. "It was seldom you saw a Frenchman." Perhaps there was an unconscious irony in the novelist's mention to the Sun that "one of the figures in the book will be President Wilson."

"I believe that Mr. Wilson is the first poet of our epoch. He doesn't write verse, but he dreams of humanity. He is an ethereal spirit, moving with the angels, and he has the mentality of the poet."

Speaking publicly of a "fifth horseman," Ibanez, according to the New York Tribune, visioned "the social revolution, galloping hard at the heels of war":

"The strike is an implement of war. The fifth horseman has appeared on the scene. Nor does he seem to speed toward destruction before the implacable force of international justice, as did his four predecessors. We are passing through a period of uncertainty and doubt. But I am one of those who believe that everything has a solution. The fifth horseman may continue to gallop for some time, in the end he will be put to flight. . . . .

"Who can say that the four horsemen immortalised in my book are gone forever? History has a way of repeating itself, and the thundering of the cataract can still be heard on all sides. The great leaders who have guided the Allies through the war are now as blind as the rest of humanity, and will not be able to see their way clearly until the fog lifts."

Japanese Shipping Outlook Gloomy

Despite the recent slight improvment in the ocean trade, the shipping situation has again become gloomy, chiefly owing to the great decline in the value of pound sterling and the labor troubles in America, says the Japan advertiser.

The strike of the American coal miners brought a number of steamer to a standstill at American ports, and it is said that these included 11 ships belonging to the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha and the Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha and also six ships of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Considerable hope was entertained regarding the trans-Atlantic trade, but the outlook has become gloomy owing to the American strikes.

MORE GLOOM

Another cause of disappointment to shipping men is the hitch in the negotiations for the chartering of Japanese ships to be used for the repatriation of the Austro-German prisoners in Japan and China and Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia. It is true that two Kawasaki boats and one Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamer have been chartered for the repatriation of a portion of the German prisoners, but no further contracts have been concluded in spite of the fact that many more ships are needed. It is said that the hitch in these charter transactions is due to lack of guarantee for the payment of charter money.

Over a dozen steamers of medium size have been chartered by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for the Indian service, but this has had no effect in offsetting depressing circumstances mentioned above. A number of large ocean-going ships are now tied up in some Japanese ports. They include the Eifuku Maru, Raifuku Maru, Port Said Maru, England Maru and the France Maru, all of 9,100 tons each, owned by the Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, which are tied up in Kobe.

CHARTER QUESTION

In addition, the Holland Maru Denmark Maru and the Spain Maru, also of 9,100 tons each, are to be completed at the Kawasaki Dockyard before the end of this month. In Moji the Malta Maru, 8,800 tons, of the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha, is lying idle. Moreover, 17 ships of over 4,000 tons each are to be released from the old charter contracts by the early part of January. Under the circumstances how to find new charterers has again become the most important question for the shipowners.

The only shipping route which is showing any activity is the Indian line. The activity is due to the greatly increased shipments of raw cotton from India, the season for which has just opened.

INDIAN COTTON

In December of last year 62,000 bales of Indian cotton were imported into Japan, but this year it is estimated that the figure will increase to about 110,000 bales; the estimate for January is 230,000 bales as against 116,000 for last January. The increase is due principally to the high price of American cotton and partly to the decrease in the output of Chinese cotton. In order to cope with the increased requirements of shipment, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has chartered nine ships at rates ranging from Y9.50 to Y13.50; the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has also chartered five ships at rates between Y10.50 and Y11.25. These vessels will be used to ship Indian cotton between December and February besides the regular liners of the two shipping companies.

Eaten up with Rheumatism But DeWitt's Cured him

Another splendid triumph for Famous "Proof Cure"

Do you suffer from rheumatic shooting pains in the limbs and stiff aching joints?

Few people know the real cause of these troubles and how they lead up to awful diseases that cause thousands of deaths every year.

Those who are inclined to kidney trouble should be on the look-out for symptoms which will prove to them whether their kidneys are weak or not, and these symptoms should not be overlooked or disregarded, because serious and incurable forms of kidney and bladder disorder start with very slight symptoms, and gradually get worse. How are you to recognise kidney and bladder trouble? Just ask yourself the question, "Have I any of the following symptoms?" Have I a nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning, puffiness under the eyes, general feeling of weakness and irritability, aches and pains in various parts of the body? Have I constipation, cloudy urine, or sharp stabbing or aching pains—a pain "as though my back will break"? These are the sure and certain symptoms of kidney trouble, and those who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, cystitis (inflammation of the bladder), or pains in the muscles and joints, are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are positively the symptoms of kidney trouble.

These signs of kidney or bladder trouble are caused by the poisonous acid in the blood which the kidneys should remove, but they do not, owing to their being in a weak state.

The kidneys are the filters of the body, and it is through them that the impurities from the blood pass out of the system. If the kidneys are out of order, these impurities, which take the form of tiny jagged crystals of uric acid, are held up in the body, causing those rheumatic twinges in the joints and muscles and stabbing pains in the back. Other ways in which kidney trouble shows itself are headaches, nervous debility, swollen feet, bad breath, constipation, and weakness of the bladder. You cannot have good health and spirits while this poison is in your system. Bright's Disease is one of the deadliest of modern complaints, and if you neglect any kind of kidney or bladder weakness, you are running a serious risk. It is dangerous to delay. It is no longer necessary to suffer. Here is the story of a man who was cured completely of kidney trouble.

Mr. THOMAS THOMAS. (from Photo).

Mr. Thomas Thomas, of Park Side, Tredegar, says :—"For four or five years I was eaten up with rheumatism. My arms and legs swelled so badly that I had to hobble out on crutches. Sometime I had to crawl up and down the stairs on hands and knees, the pain was so terrible. After I had tried many doctors and advertised remedies, without success, I was advised to try De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. I was surprised and delighted at the relief I obtained after the first dose. I continued with them, and got rapidly better, and could soon get about without crutches. I have been able to walk and work in comfort ever since that time, and I feel I owe a complete and wonderful cure to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills go straight to the kidneys, instead of merely regulating the bowels, as most so-called "Kidney Pills" do. This is the secret of their marvellous efficacy.

They are so finely compounded that they pass from the stomach straight into the kidneys and into the bladder. This is positively proved to you when you see that blue-coloured urine. There cannot be any doubt—this very fact alone proves that De Witt's Pills have been just where you require them to go, the kidneys and the bladder. You see it for yourself.

If your kidneys are healthy you make a fair bid for general good health and spirits. Many people's lives are made a burden by those tiring, weakening, backache pains, those rheumatic twinges in the limbs, those burning bladder pains, and discomfort, and the irritability and depression that is always a sure sign of kidney and bladder weakness. These symptoms are the forerunners of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and bladder inflammation, that make life an incessant torture, or the terrible Bright's disease that causes so many death every year. A proper kidney remedy, properly administered, will remove from the system the poisons which cause all this pain and disease and promote normal good health and outlook.

Within 24 hours they are absolutely guaranteed to relieve the pain, and a blue tinge in the urine proves to you, for your own satisfaction, that the healing properties have passed right through the kidneys and bladder. They hardly ever fail to effect a permanent cure.

KIDNEY & BLADDER

De Witt's Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London, W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

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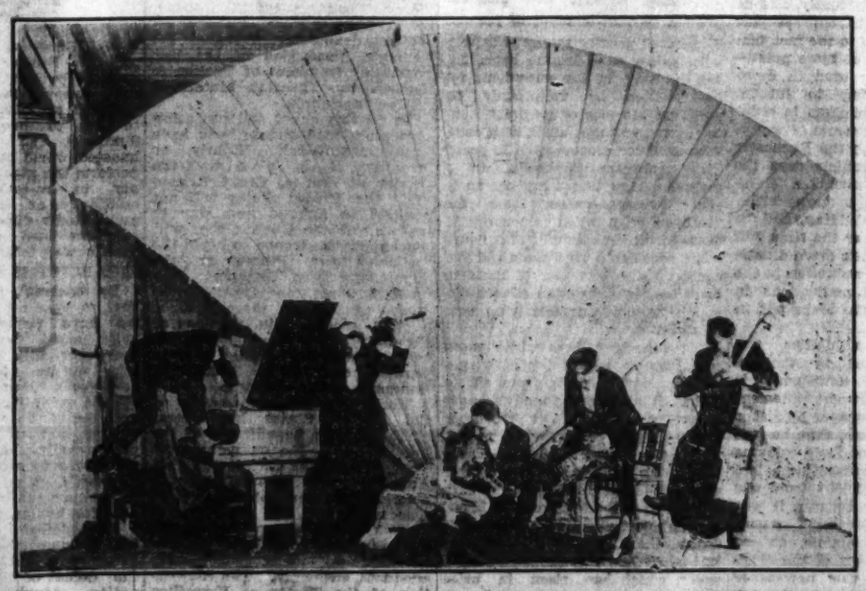

THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Innocent's Day. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Hymns 61, 60, 337. 3 p.m., Children's Service (Toy Service). 6 p.m., Shortened Evensong and Carols.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. Frank Rawlinson, D.D.; Chant 110; Anthem "Rejoice in the Lord" (Elvey); Hymns 37, 301, 241. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. P. Parker, D.D.; Chant 38; Anthem, "O Taste and See" (Goss); Hymns 535, 616, 552.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. J. W. Nichols, M.A.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.) The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning at 11 a.m., Special Service for Young People, when a collection will be taken up in aid of Dr. Barnardo's Homes for destitute children. Evening at 6 p.m., by Rev. C. N. Lack.

Christian Science Society Of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m.; Subject, "Christian Science." Sunday School 10 a.m., Testimonial Meeting, Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday, 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road. Lecture on Christian Science Monday Evening at 6 o'clock in the Masonic Hall.

Selling The Church To Pay The War Debt

When the church papers of England begin to discuss a measure proposed by the Statist (London) to confiscate the Church of England, there might be an animated debate on hand. The slowness of transportation has perhaps accounted for the fact that little outside the original proposal made in October has come to us. The New York Evening Mail sees in it only "the logical outcome of the grim invasion into the domains of hereditary privilege that has been going on in the 'tight little isle' since the war began." That the proceeds of the sale of all the properties of the Church of England should be used for the payment of the British war debt could be expected to arouse no violent criticism in a democratic land, and the Mail lives up to this expectation:

"In an even more direct way than the great hereditary estates and the vast inherited fortunes upon which the tax gatherer has been levying unmercifully but quite justly for the purposes of raising war funds, the Church of England is peculiarly an unearned increment. Ever since Henry VIII. made the Church of England an ecclesiastical and political fact, the British taxpayer, whether a communicant of the Church or not, has contributed directly of indirectly, willingly or unwillingly, to the enrichment of the historic institution visualised by the venerable pile of Westminster Abbey.

"It is worthy of note that the present protest against an oppressive tradition does not come from radical sources. It proceeds from high finance, from big business. The Statist, one of the recognised organs of the British money power, takes up the cudgels for the proposed sale of church properties, including Westminster Abbey, in the following pointed editorial demand:

"'What is wanted now is that the whole property of the Church, without exception, should be used for freeing the country from debt. That would be very materially serving the future of the country and the Empire. Every single thing belonging to the Church should be offered for sale and the best evidence offered that every penny that could be obtained was obtained.'"

Such a position the Evening Mail calls logical, and since every form of private property in England has been subjected to a heavy burden, the Church of England cannot escape, since it has been "built up by the compulsory sacrifices of the people." Though the proposal attacks one of those jealously guarded strongholds of England—a vested interest—yet the people, representing the component parts of this particular foundation have likely all suffered in their private interests and would regard their trusteeship with a lighter sense of obligation. Besides:

"The owners of the other heavily taxed private property see no reason why the State should continue to respect and add to the value of the private property of the higher Anglican clergy, and why the resources of the Church should not revert to the taxpayers. It would not be surprising if the Church after the war should suddenly find itself disestablished—by way of the auction block."

Press Hit By Paper Famine

Destruction threatens the small daily and weekly newspapers "because of their inability to obtain news-print," declared Representative Reavis, of Nebraska, on the floor of the House recently, and he added that the distress of the small papers is due to the fact that the manufacturers of news print—the grade of paper used in newspapers—are refusing to fill the orders of small publishers in order to meet the requirements of metropolitan dailies. But the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle says the Representative is mistaken if he thinks newspapers in large cities are having easier sledding, and "it is a question whether the time will not soon arrive when more drastic economies, such as reduction in the size of papers and restrictions in circulation, will have to be put in force."

That metropolitan dailies, too, are seriously affected by the present shortage of news-print is brought out in the recent statement of a New York newspaper publisher in the Fourth Estate, that he was forced to omit about forty columns of advertising, (representing a loss of approximately $5,000) from one issue of the paper because it was impossible to buy enough paper. The writer of the article, an expert, after a summary of the existing situation in the newspaper publishing field, comes to the following conclusion: "The time has arrived to charge higher rates and to encourage advertisers to use space more conservatively."

Already the Chicago Tribune realising that a slackening of the present meager supply might have serious consequences to both large and small dailies, and that the present normal demand is perhaps 25 percent greater than the supply, with prices on a famine basis, has led the way in the movement for conservation by voluntarily restricting the size of its daily issue to thirty-two pages until, as it says "the need for conservation is past." The Augusta Chronicle, in a resume of the events leading up to the present crisis, from the "halcyon days when you paid 15 cents for beefsteak and $6 for flour; when sugar sold for 5 cents and you could get the best pair of shoes in town for $5," says in an editorial in which there is an underlying note of seriousness:

"In the olden days white paper cost from two to three cents per pound. Now it costs from six to eight. It requires a pound of paper for every 64 pages, or in other words eight eight-page papers weigh one pound. With the newspaper men there is the high cost of paper, the high cost of ink, the high cost of type, the high cost of labor, the high cost of delivery, and a half dozen other high costs, more or less material. But the high cost of paper, which has risen in price several hundred percent, is what is most disturbing just now, though those other high costs are sufficient to rack the brain and disturb the slumber."

What Still Remains To Be Done -:- By Frank H. Simonds

(*New York Tribune*)

LOOKING backward over the course of the last year much that was obscure in November, 1918, becomes clear. In the first place, we are all now painfully aware that the war so thoroughly uprooted institutions, habits, systems that the chance of a return to before-the-war conditions is impossible, not alone politically but economically.

On the political side two of the great empires of modern history, the Hapsburg and the Romanoff, had been destroyed, blown into fragments, and between the fragments there had developed hostilities, ancient and new, which continued and seemingly will long continue to puzzle. A third and even more powerful empire, that of the Hohenzollerns, had crashed down, after military defeat, and for the moment seemed likely to dissolve into another Russian chaos.

The task of those upon whom the duty developed to make peace was, therefore, a thing entirely different from the problem which might have been posed had Germany been defeated in 1914, or even in 1916, while the Russian and the Austro-Hungarian empires still stood and the German Empire itself had not undergone the disintegrating strain of four years of conflict.

The decisions of the Conference of Paris have been universally assailed, attacked alike by the representatives of progress and of reaction, by the liberals and the conservatives, but they have been even more bitterly assailed by masses of men and women who, without profound convictions, looked to Paris for a real settlement and find themselves now confronted in each day's news by the inescapable fact that more problems remain unsettled than were recognised as existing a year ago. The gravest indictment of public men of all nations that one encounters today is based upon the fact that they have failed to achieve any complete or approximate settlement, that the great questions which were set before them a year ago remain unanswered today.

DOMESTIC UNREST GROWS

Out of this situation has grown domestic unrest in every nation which fought. If the Germans assail their own leaders for having consented to fatal terms in the Peace of Versailles, the French, the British and the Italian people, and, for that matter, the American people, assail their representatives for failure to dispose of the issues raised by the war in such fashion that peace or even approximate peace would be assured.

Today in America we are engrossed in a bitter political debate over a single detail in the peace settlement; our whole legislative and even our executive departments have been engaged for nearly six months in a debate which has not yet terminated and must terminate before there can be peace in the world. In France the debate, if now ended, has been not less actue, while the British Ministry which brought back the most profitable peace terms in British history found itself in a minority only the other day and narrowly escaped resignation.

Meantime, while domestic unrest, political and even more economic, has postponed a return to peace in the four great nations that if alliance defeated Germany, a multitude of rivalries has broken out between newly liberated peoples, between the recent allies and between the great powers and smaller races. Back of this lies the ever menacing shadow of Russia, where, if results are the measure, western statesmanship has failed most conspicuously and completely. Not many months ago it was estimated in the British House of Commons that there were twenty wars actually in progress and the number has hardly decreased since that time.

Each newspaper brings fresh reports of the fighting on at least three fronts in Russia. Italian and Jugo-Slav troops face each other in an armed truce on the Adriatic about Fiume and Serb and Rumanian troops are mobilised against each other in the Banat, while Rumanian soldiers, in defiance of Allied mandate, continue to occupy Hungarian cities and provinces. Never was the situation in Asia Minor more critical than today, while the western nations remain deadlocked over the ultimate disposition of the last remaining fragment of Turkey in Europe, the Thracian hinterland of Constantinople.

In all this chaos and confusion it is plain that certain facts have been established. Rightly or wrongly, it is plain that the people of France, Great Britain and the United States will not consent to fight a new war to restore order in Russia; they will not supply the troops to expel the Italians from Fiume or the Rumanians from Budapest; they hesitate even to furnish the troops necessary if there is to be a fair election in portions of Germany to determine whether the inhabitants shall remain German or pass to Poland, to Denmark, or to Belgium.

More than this, the course of the United States has almost amounted to a repudiation of the essential principle enunciated by President Wilson in Europe, that America was henceforth to emerge from her isolation and in association with the other liberal powers establish a league of nations and contribute to the clothing of its decisions with adequate authority. The ratification of the Treaty of Versailles in Washington without amendment seems certain, but the reservations, whose adoption seems equally certain, deprive the treaty of most of its moral force by divesting it of all guarantees of an American character.

FEW ISSUES REALLY SETTLED

In sum, then, the year which has followed the signing of the armistice has served to demonstrate that the war itself settled few other issues than the one great question, that of German domination. The immediate menace of German world supremacy has been temporarily abolished, but unfortunately there are still lacking even the most tenuous evidences that German defeat has been followed by any change in German purpose. What the German means to do when he gets on his feet again, what spirit he will display, whether he will turn from his old gods or continue to worship them with new zeal, is a matter of prophecy only.

And this uncertainty has paralysed settlement, real settlement. It explains French demands for guarantees against a new attack; it explains the new struggles for alliances and combinations in Europe. It explains why decisions of the Conference of Paris, just decisions, have not been applied. If Germany is to attack again, then the safety of France will depend upon the course of Italy—and if France quarrels with Italy, if France joins with Britain and the United States in forcing Italy out of Fiume, nothing is more inevitable than that Italy will stand with Germany in the next conflict, with fatal consequences to France.

That peace which was to be a "healing peace," a righteous settlement, a guarantee against future war, was made wellnigh impossible by the absence of any clear proof of German purpose, nor was there any human method of fathoming German purpose. Peace had to be constructed on the basis of an insurance against a repetition of the past, but that insurance precluded precisely the element of "healing" which was required to arrive at the results sought by President Wilson.

And if it were impossible to determine as to Germany, what process of divination could or can disclose the future of Russia? It still remains patent that restoration of peace and order is a thing of the distant future, and again and again there is presented the possibility that there may be a combination between Slav and Teuton, or an ultimate aggrandisement of the Teuton, which will carry instant and deadly peril to every country.

BLAME LAID TO WILSON

It is fashionable nowadays to blame one statesman or all statesmen for this condition of world chaos and anarchy which exists. In the United States, with ever-increasing vehemence, President Wilson is denounced as responsible in some way for the European anarchy. Yet it seems to me that the severest indictment that can be justly framed will only charge that he went to Europe advocating a method of settlement which was momentarily accepted by nations and peoples having no method to offer themselves and, either through faith or policy, or both, subscribing to the President's formula.

It may be that a league of nations was always impossible; was totally impossible in the circumstances existing after the German defeat, but there has never been any alternative offered, and those who most bitterly perceive the limitations of the President's scheme still profess to see in it the single present hope of escape from the vicious circle of conflict-breeding wars and settlements.

In a sense, all of the larger problems which were presented at Paris have provern themselves insoluble through centuries of European history. The Congress of Vienna nearly broke up as a consequence of disputes over Poland. In the same assembly the Saar Basin, now the object of world discussion, was, in larger part, assigned to France once and withdrawn on second thought, after Napoleon had come and gone. The Balkan rivalries were bitterer 500 years ago—before the Turk came and temporarily abolished them—than at this moment, while even the Romans were unable to manage the Illyrian difficulties, which are the Adriatic disputes of the present hour.

A year ago the hope that war-making disputes from the Scheldt to the Beresina could be solved at the Peace Conference was general, but neither the hope nor the disappointment which has followed its disappearance seems to me to have been justified. Similarly, the hope that an exhausted world could immediately perform the gigantic tasks necessary to re-establishing order, politically or economically, will undoubtedly appear to the future to have been a mirage rather than a well founded conception.

EBB POINT IS PASSED

By contrast, it seems to me that a year after the armistice we have perhaps touched, and even passed, the lowest point in the inevitable pessimism. The real results of the war may henceforth become clearer and clearer until it becomes undeniable that if the defeat of Germany did not, as some men and women momentarily hoped, open the short way to establishing heaven on earth, it no less contributed to making the earth more tolerable for human beings.

The defeat of the German must unquestionably seem to the future as great a deliverance as the defeat of Spain, when that nation sought to fasten its equally fatal system, political and otherwise, upon Europe. The independence of the several tribes and races of Europe and of the world was re-established and to the free peoples millions were added.

The world went to war to save itself from German tyranny and German domination. In this it was successful, although the struggle was long and the issue in doubt until the end. Germany beaten, the world for a moment dreamed that the victory could be stretched to cover insurance against all future perils, a guarantee of peace, a protection against future war. So far as one can now see, this later and supplementary purpose has not been measurably achieved. Disappointment at this has brought with it forgetfulness of the actual victory in the main struggle.

A year after the armistice it is plain that many questions out of which wars may airse will survive the settlement of Paris; it is even possible that certain circumstances in the settlement itself may provide the occasion of later wars. The German defeat carried with it no automatic adjustment of the rivalry of the Slav and the Latin on the east shore of the Adriatic; it did not affect in the smallest degree the civil strife or political and economic suicide of Russia. There are still millions of men and women in Europe who would rather engage in a new war than accept that alien nationality which the Paris Conference established for them.

FORMER ALLIES GROWLING

Nor is it less true that the British and French who vied in loyal and generous rivalry in stopping German attacks in Picardy twenty months ago are today quarreling over the frontiers of Syria, while the same Italians who cheered Mr. Wilson in Rome as a savior of the world, not a year ago, are today denouncing him with a frenzy at least as mad. The European police, who had to rescue Americans from embraces which threatened strangulation Armistice Day, at least in certain corners of Europe, are now equally busy guarding Americans from assassination. Defeating the Germans has not visibly modified human nature, abolished jealousies, angers, dislikes in men or nations. Even worse, all the splendor of national unity and mutual sacrifice for a common cause has not made Frenchmen permanently lay aside domestic feuds or Americans forget old political animosities.

But by contrast, it seems to me that each succeeding year may well bring, with a broader perspective, a better appreciation of the actual achievements of the war. Much that the contemporary world momentarily expected will be dismissed as a natural consequence of the strain of the years, then recent; for the rest, I believe each decade will demonstrate more clearly how great was the danger from which we all escaped when at last Germany surrendered on November 11, 1918.

The real measure of the victory is to be found not in reading the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, but those of the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest, documents which were to have served as models for that subsequent Peace of Paris to be written by the good German sword. The world today tends to forget what the German was going to do and to confine its attention to what the conquerors of Germany have not done.

ALL WANTED TOO MUCH

I remember riding last spring in the Woevre plain, where village after village had been destroyed, and picking up along the way an old French peasant woman, going back to examine for the first time the home from which she had fled four years before when German hordes first entered France. She did not know whether there was a single stone left or not and she had every reason to believe that all had been swept away, judging by what she saw all about her.

In due time we came to her hamlet, we rounded the corner and saw the walls of her home. They stood, they seemed intact. She leaped from the car and rushed through the open door, while we followed at a distance. It was a solid stone house, the entrances seemed sound, the front rooms betrayed not a sign of destruction; from downright fear we changed rapidly to a sense of exultation understood by any one who has seen German destruction.

But in her final survey, in a stone shed adjoining the house, the woman found the Boche had driven a deep dugout straight down through the floor. There was the hole, a mass of broken cement, and, seeing it, in a single second every sense of satisfaction and gratitude vanished and the Frenchwoman denounced the invaders with a fury beyond my feeble French to follow or comprehend. Her house was safe it stood amid the ruins of a wrecked town, but the cowshed was mutilated, not irreparably, but visibly, and her rage was beyond description. Afterward, in Paris, in the universal execration of the Peace Conference, I was more than once reminded of the woman of Etain.

It is easy now to forget the moments the world lived through before the Marne, in the first days of the Verdun attack, in the terrible week when Ludendorff drove forward from St. Quentin to Montdidier, but along with any disappointments which may come now in perceiving the limitations of the victory it seems to me there must be some thought for the greatness of the actual deliverance.

Millions Denied The Air Service

General Pershing's plea for the air service, to the effect that "If the United States is to keep abreast of the times and be prepared in times of war, we must develop this most important branch of the service in times of peace and encourage the commercial use of airplanes," seems to have fallen upon deaf ears, for Congress has refused to appropriate the $15,000,000 asked for in the Urgent Deficiency Bill to provide for the construction of new airplanes. Yet the General's belief that we should "foster the airplane industry in every possible way," in the words of the New York Sun, "represents the ripe judgment of a man who knows exactly what he is talking about, and habitually speaks with caution." Many newspapers point out that hundreds of millions of dollars were spent upon airplanes during the war, and that the tremendous air service built up, as the Buffalo Commercial says "is now only a memory, and the crippling of it means the weakening of both Army and Navy." In this connection, thinks the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, "there is little to show for our expenditures," and "it is not surprising, under the circumstances, that Congress is not in favor of running the risk of having more millions wasted." The Grand Rapids News replies that "no one will quarrel with Congress for its desire to practice economy, but it seems that the country ought not be niggardly in its expenditures for flying machines. We undoubtedly wasted many millions during the war, but it would be foolish economy to try to save now because we wasted in other days." That Congress, after the above mentioned extravagances, has lost faith in the present department heads concerned, is intimated by the Minneapolis Journal.

"The position of the House, however, is understandable. It finds no co-ordination whatever among the departments, no co-operation, no considered plain for the development of the airplane. The War and Navy Departments are at cross purposes, and agree only in their opposition to the proposal that a separate department of aeronautics be set up as has been done in Britain and France. We seem to have learned nothing from our war experiences. We are not much farther along now than when we entered the war, despite the huge appropriations voted and spent."

The rather startling statement that "If our Government were to order army planes today, it would be at least a year before they could be delivered," made by the New York Globe, reveals the degree of disintegration to which the aircraft industry has been brought since the signing of the armistice. The Globe states that "the productive capacity of all the plants combined is today only 10 percent of what it was a year ago," and continues:

"The two hundred and fifty thousand persons employed in the industry, in which a hundred million dollars has been invested, are rapidly being scattered, and could be replaced only with the utmost difficulty.

"These facts are significant because Congress has just blocked an attempt to secure an emergency appropriation of $15,000,000 for army airplane service. It is true that there is still an appropriation of $25,000,000, but this sum will be almost wholly used in maintaining personnel and keeping up existing fields. For producing new planes the Government seemingly cares nothing. For experimental work, so vital if the airplane is to play the great part it ought to play in our lives, Uncle Sam cares nothing. Our neglect of flying in the days before the war made it necessary for us to spend a billion dollars to get the industry going during the conflict. Yet the legislators seem to have forgotten that experience. While England is spending $330,000,000, France $220,000,000, even Japan $200,000,000; while aerial service connects Paris with London and links half a dozen other European cities, we stand cheerfully aside and see the whole airplane business crumple up into nothing because the Government will not stand by it during the necessary preliminary period before it can pay its way as a commercial venture on a wide scale."

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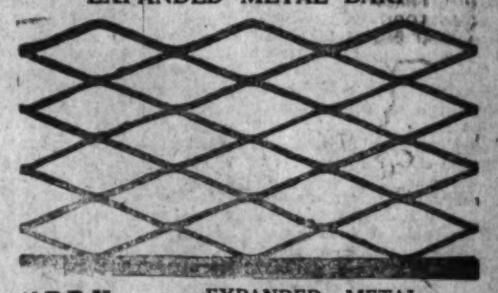
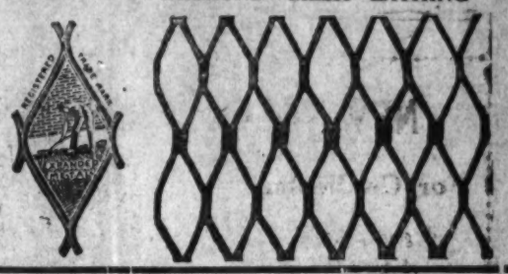


"BB" EXPANDED METAL DIAMOND MESH LATHING



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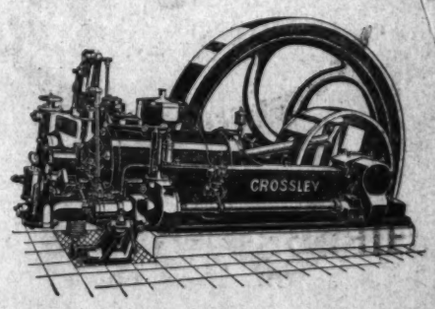

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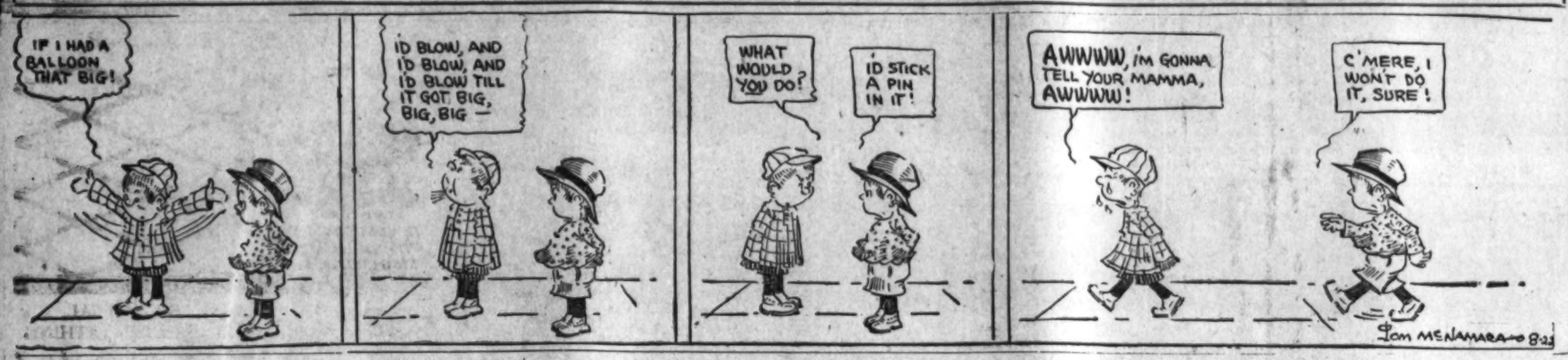
IF I HAD A BALLOON THAT BIG!
I'D BLOW, AND I'D BLOW, AND I'D BLOW TILL IT GOT BIG, BIG, BIG —
WHAT WOULD YOU DO?
I'D STICK A PIN IN IT!
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Tom McNAMARA 8-23

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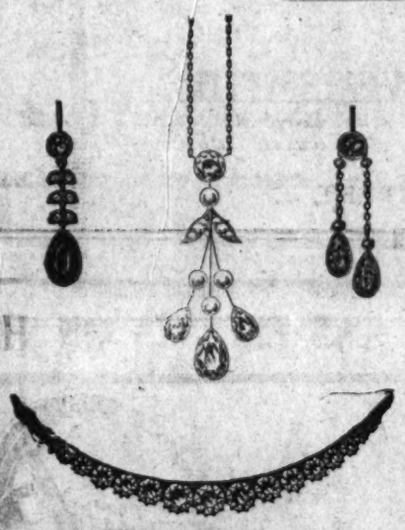

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Musical Matters

By H. B. Hurry, Mus. B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

If Christmas and music go together, it is because there is something in common between all beautiful events and the beauty we strive to express in art. Music at this season is no more than a conjunction of things that are essentially one at any time. Only at Christmastime do most of us recognise that the spirit of the season is the only real one; that the children's world is one ruled by eternal laws of nature, and that the grown-ups' remainder of the year is a temporary distorted make-shift of balancing means to ends—or, most of us, restricting ends to fit means.

At Christmas, for a little, we forget our additions and subtractions, of which we shall soon enough be reminded. If the season is an annual escape from the insistence of the actual, music is a refuge from it all the year. And from the earliest times men have sought to forget the reality and striven to build a world apart, fabulous and faery it may be; but none the less real; imaginative, but, we believe, more true than the present facts; because beauty is more enduring than the facts.

We need not be aghast at this contradiction. In history, are not the beautiful things the living ones indeed? If it were proved (as perchance it is) that Henry V. and his warriors were a pack of swaggering cut-throats, Shakespeare's words put in their mouths would still live eternally true of all ventures of high faith and courage; true of a faith and courage higher than theirs, higher than Shakespeare's, than yours or another's. When the battle of Gettysburg is a forgotten marginal note in history, Lincoln's words will be remembered as true as ever.

In the same way, Beethoven's Eroica Symphony speaks of a heroism more heroic than the purely personal, a better heroism than that of the dreamer despot to whom it was at first dedicated, better than Beethoven's or yours. Such an ideal is expressed by the genius of the composer in terms perfectly intelligible, in rhythms not to be compassed in verse, in terms more elemental than any verbal arrangement; terms to which our nature secretly and by unfathomable laws naturally responds.

Christmas is an escape once a year into a real world that is romantic. Then the astronomer may forget his fantastic conception of the solar system, his distances measured in miles; calculations of space that in the order of nature can have no meaning whatever. Once again he may see the sun, moon and stars as Chinese lanterns hung in the sky, and accept with a shock of amazement the marvellous mechanical accuracy of the firmament.

Music, for many of us, does not mean this re-harmonising of ourselves with a beter state of things. Whenever we think of music as a matter purely of keys, scales, or as something to do with manual dexterity, or bound up with the facts of "performance," or indeed as an arrangement of sounds pleasing to the ear, or as sounds connected with a story or with words, its meaning begins to elude us. It is something more and quite apart from these. Music as it lives in the mind of the composer, or as the curve of a folk-song affects the spirits of young children, has a meaning in relation to life more than the arrangement of notes: it expresses an ordered sequence of emotions as subtly controlled as the working of a finely balanced machine.

Music in this sense is indeed a refuge from a world of utilitarian aims, blundering motives and tangled ends. Like Christmas too, it is an art to which the very young child can respond. Before the age of reading and writing, before it is conscious of ideas of design in painting, the child unconsciously responds to the best in music. And can this be done without all the weary fingerings and painful failures at keyboards, without imposing all the clumsy mechanism of lines and spaces? Yes, it can. All that can be left to a later time, and the child can listen to the best music, and sing it too. "But," it will be objected, "the best composers did not write for children." To which it must be said that the races in their childhood have produced melodies as subtly balanced in their proportions as the extended movements of the greatest symphonies—that is, in folk-songs, the traditional carols and other music of the people. These, then, are the natural musical food of the young; these cannot be replaced without loss by painfully acquired performance of the "nice" little pianoforte pieces that conceal from the victim the simple fact that music is concerned with the beautiful and not wholly with what spells weariness and backache. To the youthful musician, with his showpiece still unlearned, congratulations and a Merry Christmas!

The Crazed Rancher

(From Reedy's Mirror)

Because there was no fairy thing
Within a seven-night's journeying,
And our great Rockies do not dress
In legendary loveliness;
Because his mountain solitude
Was guiltless of an elfin brood,
And the long, winter nights were drear,
He built strange stories from his fear
And told them in a startled ear.

He said the blue sky was a piece
Of Zeus who had been king in Greece;
And that the trail to Crooked Tree
Led to a store called Arcady.
He told us not to fish for trout,
For they were seraphim locked out
Of heaven, and he said that birds
Were wizards chanting golden words.

He had a fiddle, and he made
A kind of tour in spring, and played
For miles and miles up Chimney Butte,
But when he said our logging chute
Was useful for the nymphs to slide on,
And they had moonbeam-logs to ride on,
We said his case was getting bad,
And, though it seemed a harmless fad,
The sheriff locked him up for mad.

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Wet Hopes In The Elections

(Literary Digest)

There is still "a kick or two" in the liquor issue, even though our statesmen in Washington may believe that they have settled it for all time and that it is as impotent as the one-half of one percent beverage now permitted by law—at least so it appears to important newspapers like the New York World and the Chicago Tribune as they search the election results for indications of popular sentiment on prohibition. In New Jersey, Ohio and Kentucky and to a lesser extent in New York, Massachusetts, Virginia and Maryland voters were confronted with the prohibition issue at the polls. Kentucky went dry, New Jersey elected a Governor pledged to keep the State as wet as possible in spite of nation-wide prohibition, and Ohio voted—by an infinitesimal margin that may be wiped out by a recount—against indorsing its legislature's ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment. At the same time Ohio contradictorally refused to throw over its own state-wide prohibition. This is proof enough to the World that prohibition is not "a closed incident," but "a wide open incident" which "is going to be one of the principal issues in every election until the American people have definitely determined it for themselves, regardless of lobbies or politicians." The prohibition issue, "otherwise about as dead as a door nail," is still alive, the Chicago Tribune reminds us, because "there are States which adopted the constitutional amendment subject to referendum and there are States with State dry laws which unless they are repealed will deprive such commonwealths of the full benefit of the days of grace, if any, intervening between the President's proclamation declaring war prohibition off and the beginning of prohibition under the constitutional amendment." The Tribune sees indications in the election returns "of a reversal of opinion on constitutional prohibition. It is not a revolt, but the Ohio, New Jersey and Kentucky elections at least revealed the stirring of a doubt whether the wisest action was presented in the Constitutional Amendment." If these election results "are an indication of the awakening of the public mind and its attitude on the prohibition acts and their enforcement," then, declares the editor of The National Herald, (Philadelphia), a liquor trade organ, "the brewing industry will continue in the future." Constitutional prohibition, according to a statement issued by the Association opposed to National Prohibitions, "was condemned and defeated by the voters of Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Virginia and Maryland. Its sole victory was recorded in Kentucky." This, we are assured, "shows something of what the people of this country think of the abridgement of the national rights of the citizens of the Republic by Constitutional amendment."

On the other hand Anti-Saloon League leaders stress the vote for statewide prohibition in Ohio and Kentucky. The Council Bluffs Nonpareil finds the "drys" in the various elections showing generally greater strength than the "wets" and the Manchester (N. H.) Union finds little comfort anywhere for the "antis" just at present.

The Ohio vote, comments the New York Evening Sun, "may count for something more than academic utterance of popular unenthusiasm for the reform." It calls attention to the statement of an attorney for the California Grape Protective Association that in Ohio the ratifying power of the legislature is conditioned upon a popular referendum. And, we read, "it has been pointed out that ratification must go to popular vote in ten other States of the 45 that have ratified by legislative act. This would leave only 34 States on the list of those that have definitely ratified; two less than the operative number." The Ohio result alone, some observers think, might postpone the advent of national constitutional prohibition for a year. If the State's vote against ratification is sustained by a recount it will mean, says the Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern that since Ohio was one of the first thirty-six States to ratify, "ratification was not completed on the date now officially accepted" and this "apparently will necessitate the substitution of some other State in the original 'thirty-six,' a new proclamation of ratification and the fixing of a new date for the constitutional amendment to become effective, meaning a probable delay of at least a year before the dry act becomes operative."

But to the Buffalo Evening News these seem "desperate" hopes, and William H. Anderson, of the Anti-Saloon League is confident that a state vote against ratification can "amount to nothing, because no state can change the Federal Constitution."

But it was the New Jersey voters who did the most to raise "wet" hopes when they elected Edward I. Edwards, the Democratic candidate, Governor by 14,000 majority on an out and out "anti-enforcement" platform. After election Mr. Edwards said:

"I construe my election as an indication of the feeling of the people of this state concerning national prohibition. They are unqualifiedly opposed to it. Holding their mandate, I shall use all lawful methods to preserve inviolate the sovereignty of the people."

The election of Mr. Edwards means, according to a New Jersey liquor dealer, "that New Jersey voters wanted to decide for themselves what they may drink." From the "dry" side the State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League tells New Jersey residents that they "are going to drink real water and nothing else in spite of Mr. Edwards's promise to make the state as "wet as the Atlantic Ocean."

But the Hudson Dispatch (Dem.) of Weehawken, which supported the Edwards candidacy, says that many voted for him as "a protest against prohibition but realising too that he could do very little if anything for the 'wets' if he was elected."

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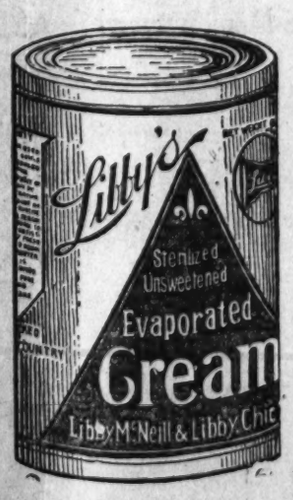

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REPORT IS MADE ON STEEL STRIKE

Says Foster And Margolis Are Dangerous To Nation, In Report To Senate

GOMPERS ALSO CENSURED

Asserts Recent Activities Have Cost Federation Of Labor Much Public Good-Will

Washington, November 8.—That the American Federation of Labor has lost much of the favorable public opinion it has hitherto enjoyed as a result of the recent strike activities of the organisation and that radical elements are now seeking to gain a commanding influence in the Federation through the "boring from within" process is the finding of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor in its investigation of the nation-wide steel strike reported to the Senate today by Senator Kenyon. The committee does not, however, find the United States Steel Corporation blameless in the controversy, and holds that the complaints of the workers regarding working hours, and, to a certain extent, the collective bargaining principle are justified.

The principal part of the report, however, deals with the Red element that has been operating from within the Federation of Labor, and the committee asserts that "behind this strike there is massed a considerable element of I. W. W.'s, anarchists, revolutionists, and Russian Sovietists," and that "some radicals not in harmony with the conservative elements of the American Federation of Labor are attempting to use the strike as a means of elevating themselves to power within the ranks of organised labor."

The report also charges that some of the highest officials of the labor organisations participating in the steel strike made false reports, not only to Samuel Gompers but also to President Wilson during the period immediately preceding the going into effect of the strike order. The committee names as the men primarily responsible for the steel strike Samuel Gompers, John Fitzpatrick, Michael F. Tighe, and William Z. Foster. The report says:

"The committee is of the opinion that the American Federation of Labor has made a serious mistake and has lost much favorable public opinion which otherwise they would possess by permitting the leadership of this strike movement to pass into the hands of some who heretofore have entertained most radical and dangerous doctrines. If labor is to retain the confidence of that large element of our population which affiliates neither with labor organisations nor capital, it must keep men who entertain and formulate un-American doctrines out of its ranks and join with the employers of labor in eliminating this element from the industrial life of our nation.

SEES GAIN FOR CORPORATION

"Unquestionably the United States Steel Corporation has had the support of a larger and of a wider circle in the country during the strike because of the character of some of the strike leadership. Labor organisations should not place the workingman in the position of any sympathy with un-American doctrines or make them followers of any such leadership. Such practice will result in defeating the accomplishment of their demands.

"Take the case of William Z. Foster. Mr. Foster is Secretary to the Committee composed of the twenty-four international unions managing this strike. His duties were substantially to act as Secretary of the strike, to look after the organisation of workers, and to handle the finances. He is in the office at Pittsburgh and seems to be the general manager of the strike. While it is claimed that he has had little to do with it, it is quite apparent to the committee that he has more to do with it than any other man in its actual management. He is one of the signers of the letter to the President and to Mr. Gary. He appears to be a man of excellent education, a thinker and a prolific writer.

"It is a source of regret to find that a man born in America should have written such doctrines as are set forth in his 'Syndicalism' and his more recent publications. At the time of his writing 'Syndicalism' he was wholly antagonistic to American labor unions, and especially to the American Federation of Labor. Soon after, however, he seems to have come to the conclusion that he could accomplish his aims and purposes better by 'boring from within,' as he expressed it in one letter to Solidarity, the I. W. W. publication. Carrying out his doctrine of 'boring from within' he became active in organised labor work and soon became a leader.

"We insert excerpts from his book showing that he believed that nothing was illegal if necessary to carry out his views. He advocated violence in strikes. He charged the American labor movement was infested with hordes of dishonest officials. He was closely associated with Mr. Margolis, present attorney for the I. W. W. at Pittsburgh, who has been behind this strike with all of his power; with Vincent St. John, formerly Secretary to the I. W. W., and the evidence convinces the committee there has been little change of heart on the part of Mr. Foster and that he is now in the full heyday of his power in the 'boring from within' process.

FOSTER HURT THE STRIKE

"Such men are dangerous to the country and they are dangerous to the cause of union labor. It is unfair to men who may be struggling for their rights to be represented by such leaders. It prevents them from securing proper hearing for their cause. If Mr. Foster has the real interest of the laboring man at heart he should remove himself from any leadership. His leadership injures instead of helps. If he will not remove himself from leadership the American Federation of Labor should purge itself of such leadership in order to sustain the confidence which the country has had in it under the leadership of Mr. Gompers.

"We call attention also in this connection to the testimony of Mr. Margolis, who at least is entitled to credit for frankness in expounding his abominable doctrines before the committee. He is not a member of the Federation of Labor and has no connection with it, but he has rallied to the support of this strike in the Pittsburgh district the I. W. W. and anarchistic elements of the population. He has had strong influence with the Union of Russian Workers and secured their support for the strike. He admits that they are anarchists; he admits that he is an anarchist. He has been a close associate of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, and attempted to organise at Pittsburgh all the various organisations antagonistic to Government. He assisted in spreading anarchistic literature and I. W. W. journals. He himself is against all Government. He is the kind of man who would not, as he himself testified, use any force against a man robbing his house or assailing his wife. He is apparently on close terms with Mr. Foster. While he criticised him for having given up his syndicalistic views, he leaves the impression that he believes Foster still has those views 'in the back of his head,' and that he had become a member of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of better carrying out the policies that he really had in mind and to which he was sincerely attached.

Mr. Margolis is a highly educated man, a good speaker, and the kind of man who is calculated to do immense harm. He cares not for the country which by law protects him. He has no sympathy for our American institutions.

"The evidence before the committee showed great activity at Gary among those who would be termed 'Reds,' and, while it would be unfair to say that they were the leading force behind the strike, it is fair to say that they were doing everything they could to help it.

TELLS OF RED ACTIVITIES

"Lieutenant Van Buren of the regular army testified before the committee as to the great activities of anarchists found in Gary. Large quantities of anarchistic literature were found, some in homes, some in places of public meeting—Russian anarchistic literature, Socialist literature, Slovakian and other nationalities. It was somewhat interesting, though distressing, to hear from him that all the foreign societies were rather prosperous in Gary and that the only society that had gone out of business was the American society. This literature is being generally circulated. It is the literature of the Soviet. Its poison is being instilled into the minds of men who know nothing about this country, and apparently no effort is being made to have them know anything about it. We do not mean this as a reflection upon the American Federation of Labor. We would rather make it as a plea to the federation to purge itself of these men.

"Labor has done a great work in the war. It has stood nobly by the purposes of this country. It cannot now afford to harbor men who in their hearts desire to destroy this Government.

"There may be, in view of the radical utterances and actions of certain leaders, some warrant for the belief that the strike in the steel industry is a part of a general scheme and purpose on the part of radical leaders to bring about a general industrial revolution. The committee, however, does not go to that extent, because it feels there were some real grievances. While Mr. Gompers did not originally participate in counseling or advising the strike, he subsequently indorsed it and put the power of his influence behind it. In view of his standing and patriotism, the committee does not believe that he could be a participant in a movement involving such revolution."

Referring to the efforts of President Wilson to bring about a postponement of the strike, the committee cites several of the letters that passed between the strike leaders and Mr. Gompers and the President. On September 12 John Fitzpatrick wrote Gompers that "during the past few days" seven union organisers and members had been brutally murdered in cold blood. Concerning this statement and statements made in a letter to the President, the report adds:

"We may say, in passing, that the statement in the letter to Mr. Gompers that seven of the organisers and members had been brutally murdered in cold blood during the past few days is false. Many statements in the letter to the President likewise are very greatly exaggerated or false."

The committee points out that the steel workers themselves were not permitted, or even consulted regarding the President's request, to postpone the strike.

The investigation disclosed few complaints on the part of the workers as to wages, the lowest wage for unskilled labor that is paid in the industry being $4.62 a day.

"We find also," the report continues, "little complaint as to lack of safety appliances, as to improved machinery, or as to conditions in general outside of the long hours of work. In encouraging and assisting its employes to become owners of its stock, in guarding its employes against accidental injuries, in caring for the sick, and in sanitary precautions generally the work of the United States Steel Corporation at the present time is in the main admirable and in refreshing contrast to the short-sighted selfishness that still persists in many manufacturing concerns."

GOMPERS IS CENSURED

The committee censured Mr. Gompers for his failure to postpone the strike when called upon to do so by the President, and also censures Judge Gary for not heeding the request of the President to confer with Gompers and other union labor officials in an effort to prevent the walkout.

Concerning hours of labor and collective bargaining, the committee finds that the laborers in the steel mills had a just complaint relative to the long hours of service on the part of some of them and the right to have that complaint heard by the company, and that they had the right to have the representatives of their own choosing present grievances to the employers. Some members of the committee believe that more friendly relations would be maintained between employer and employe if the representatives who are chosen to present grievances to the employers were actually working in the industry and that such representatives ought not to be from outside of the industry.

"The eight-hour day," says the report, "is involved in the solution of this question. These non-English-speaking aliens must be Americanised and must learn our language, so the question of a reasonable working day is involved in the question of Americanisation. Men cannot work ten and twelve hours per day and attend classes at night school.

"It is the general consensus of opinion of the best economic writers and thinkers that the establishment of eight-hour day systems does not diminish production. Nor do we think the claim made that an eight-hour day is impossible because the workmen cannot be secured for three shifts is tenable. An eight-hour day with a living wage that will enable men to support their families and bring up their children according to the standards of American life ought to be a cardinal part of our industrial policy, and the sooner the principle is recognised the better it will be for the entire country.

"The public also has an interest in the problem of an eight-hour day. Fatigue in human kind a breeder of unrest and disa faction."

REMEDIES ARE SUGGESTE

As a result of its inquiry

(Continued on Page 16)

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TAFT FOR TREATY AND RESERVATIONS

Accept Them And Get Votes Enough To Save League, He Advises

DECRIES OFFENSIVE TONE

Framed In More Courteous Terms Other Nations Would Acquiesce

New York, Nov. 10.—Admitting that the friends of the Peace Treaty and the League covenant could not muster votes enough to pass the document intact, former President Taft in Carnegie Hall yesterday told 3,000 members of the League for Political Education at its opening meeting that reservations would have to be accepted.

"The League of Nations is in a crucial condition," he said earnestly, "and the question is, what are we going to do with it? I yield to no man in my desire to have the league ratified. If I were in the Senate I would vote for it without reservation—just as it is, but"—he paused and laughed—"of course, if you can't get all you want, it is better to take what you can get."

Mr. Taft added that in his opinion it would "be a fatal step" for the Democratic minority to cling to its non reservation policy, and thus court the danger of a rejection of the treaty. He indicated that he believed the Democratic Senators, and the President, would come to the point where they would accept reservations and save the treaty.

"The league is the big thing," he declared, "it is the league we need and want, and a Peace Treaty that contained the league, even with reservations, would be a great initial step forward."

Mr. Taft rejected the theory that the League came into being as an academic fad of Mr. Wilson or anybody else; it came about because of the unanimous demand of the world, heartsick of war. He added that even if the League were rejected the discussions that have been had on it would have an educating effect.

GLAD AMENDMENTS BEATEN

"The Foreign Relations Committee, which contains a majority of members opposed to the League," said Mr. Taft "has formulated fourteen reservations. After a long, hard fight all the amendments have been defeated, thank Heaven! The treaty remains unchanged as to the obligations of other nations."

He then took up the reservation offered by Senator Reed of Missouri, "a bitter-ender." The former President said that Reed's reservation would "make the United States a mere visitor to the Council of the League of Nations," but that "reports from Washington indicate the League as to make it better for her not to join the League at all? Second, are they of such a character that the other nations are not likely to acquiesce in them and allow the United States to limit its obligations as they seem to do?

"I have studied them with as much attention as I could give to them in a busy time. Speaking of them in general, I think they might accomplish exactly the same limitation upon the obligations of the United States if they were couched in a more courteous, more diplomatic, and less offensive tone. This would increase the probability that the other nations would acquiesce in them. It is to be hoped that in the discussion in the Senate the consideration will have weight and there may be a modification of their form.

"The first reservation is in effect that when the United States seeks to withdraw under the privilege given to any nation to withdraw upon two years' notice, after having fulfilled its international and League obligations, it shall be considered to have decided that its obligations have been fulfilled.

OBLIGATIONS FULFILLMENT

"This is a justified construction of the withdrawal clause. There are no tribunals of the League set up to pass on such a question as the fulfillment of obligations. Therefore, each nation must in good conscience decide whether its obligations have been fulfilled. The reservation is, therefore, merely interpretative, and though unnecessary, is unobjectionable. This is true, too, of the fourth reservation, as to the exclusion of domestic subjects, like tariff, immigration, labor, and kindred matters, from the jurisdiction of the League tribunals.

"The fifth reservation," he said, "as to the Monroe Doctrine, while I don't like it in its present form, is interpretative and if acquiesced in by the other nations will not interfere with the useful operation of the League. I believe it to be—the Monroe Doctrine—a profoundly good doctrine, properly applied. We ought not to be afraid to place it before the world, therefore."

Speaking of Article X., which deals with the sending of American military forces to foreign territory, Mr. Taft said that the reservation concerning it had been "considerably improved through the insistence of the mild reservationists, so-called." He admitted that "the fear that we might be obliged to send forces to remote parts of the earth," had led "to conscientious objection to this Article among a good many, who genuinely favor the League." Even, he declared, if modification weakened the force of Article X., "all the teeth would not be drawn" from the League's means of "keeping the international highways free of robbers," for it must be remembered that one of the great agencies to accomplish the same purpose as Article X. would be the universal boycott, required under Article XVI., because war begun in violation of Article X. would generally be begun in violation of Article XVI. No nation could last three months, with the exception of the United States and Argentina, under a universal boycott. There is nothing in the reservation now proposed that embarrasses the operation of the universal boycott.

"It is perfectly manifest that the friends of the treaty can not get sixty-four votes for it unless they consent to some such reservation as this in respect to Article X. The mild reservationists in the Senate have agreed with the other Republicans that they will support this reservation, and by a majority vote they will thus be able to adopt it in the resolution of ratification.

"Ought we not then urge that the Democrats who are in favor of the League, unless they can secure modification, should consent to such a reservation, not because they like it, but because they must consent to it in order to secure the League. That is my judgment. If we cannot get a whole loaf, we ought to take part of it, especially when the part of it is of such transcendent value and importance in the movement toward the regulation of the peace of the world by a union of nations."

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Hongkong Jail Break Described At Inquiry

An inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Warders James Leslie Speed and Harnam Singh, was begun yesterday afternoon before Mr. J. R. Wood, as Coroner, and a Jury composed of Messrs. C. F. Starkey, F. A. Wells and J. J. dos Remedios, says the China Mail of December 17.

Dr. McKenny having completed his evidence, in the course of which he stated that the deceased Indian Warder made a statement immediately after admittance to the hospital, where he died on the afternoon of the same day (15th inst.,) while undergoing an operation, Dr. W. J. Woodman, Medical Officer of the Victoria Jail, was called and said that he was summoned to the jail on Monday, at 4:45 a.m. He arrived at the jail at 4:55 a.m. On arrival he saw the body of Warder Speed which was lying in the jail hospital. He next saw the Indian guard, dressed his wounds, and sent him to the hospital in an ambulance. Witness held a post mortem examination on the body of Warder Speed at 10:30 a.m. on the same day. Deceased was personally known to witness. Deceased had altogether 27 wounds on his body. He had a four-inch long cut from the back of the head to the right ear and some stab wounds on the right ear and face. One of the wounds extended from the ear to the jaw. There was one large wound just below the eye. There was another wound on the right side of the back, penetrating to a great depth. On the left front of the neck there was a wound which extended to four inches and was apparently an attempt to cut deceased's throat. The left base of the neck had a wound four inches long and this penetrated to the left lung. A wound in the abdomen had severed some of the intestines and another wound higher up had penetrated to the spleen. There were three other wounds on the addomen. Some of the wounds had been made by a long, pointed knife, like the one produced. Witness also examined another Indian warder and found he was suffering from injuries to the shoulder.

POOR LIGHTING

Evidence as to the identification of the bodies was next given.

Mr. J. W. Franks, Assistant Superintendent of the Jail, stated that he was awakened by the blowing of Police whistles. He went on to the verandah of his quarters to ascertain the cause. His "boy" informed him that some prisoners had escaped. He went down immediately and met some officers. He unlocked the prison doors and went inside accompanied by the warder. He went up the staircase to the main building, opened the corridors and found Guard Ayub Khan lying wounded on the verandah. His turban had fallen off and his patrol lamp was lying on the ground broken. There were a number of guards present at the time. The place was pretty dark and he was unable to see who were there. He asked the guard what had happened, and as far as he could make out, the man said that he had been attacked by a man in plain clothes. He kept repeating that it was a policeman.

Mr. Wells: Are the corridors lighted in any way?—Witness: Yes, but very dimly.

Mr. Wood explained that a warder, when on patrol, carried a searchlight which he played on the different cells on his beat as he passed to ascertain wh[illegible] everything was all right.

Continuing, witness stated t[illegible] the guard was in a very excite[illegible] condition. Witness sent the of[illegible]icers round to see whether all the prisoners were in the cells, and then went to find Warder Speed. Someone told him that Warder Speed was in the corridor. He went to the place and found him lying in the reserve guard room. Warder Speed was motionless, but witness could not see properly what had happened. He was apparently dead. Witness ordered his removal to the hospital. Witness then proceeded to the Chief Warder's Office and on the way noticed that there was no officer in charge of the condemned prisoners.

The Coroner: How many condemned prisoners are there in the jail?—Witness: Two in one cell. A guard is kept continuously at their door by day and night.

Continuing, witness said that he asked if anybody had seen the guard. Somebody told him that the guard was in the Reserve Guard Room. Witness proceeded to the place and, in an inner room, he found the guard lying in bed. He could see that the guard's face was slashed open and that he was covered with blood. Witness had the wounded man taken to the hospital. There witness asked the man how he came by his injuries and the latter said something like "Prisoner 24 attacked me, or cell 24th."

FROM BEHIND

The Indian interpreter of the Civil Hospital was then called and said he saw Harnam Singh on Monday and told witness that at about 4:30 a.m., he was on duty at the condemned cell when a Chinese came up and stabbed him with a dagger.

Dr. McKenny asked him through witness if he could identify the man. He said he could not. Replying to another question the patient said the Principal Warder Mr. Speed, was near at the time. Asked how many Chinese there were, the patient said one.

Ayub Khan, guard No. 8, Victoria Jail, said at 3:30 on Monday morning he went on duty. His beat was ward F. 1, 2, and 3.

Mr. Franks said that was on the ground floor of the prison building.

Continuing, the witness said he was patroling F. 1 when he saw two Chinese coming down the corridor towards the Chief Warder's Office. As they entered the Chief Warder's Office—this was at about 4:15 a.m.,—witness followed them. As witness came to the Chief Warder's Office another Chinese came up to him from behind. Then another man came up. Witness tackled one of them while the other went towards Harnam Singh who was on duty outside the condemned cell.

Then the two who had entered the Chief Warder's Office came out and one attacked witness while the other rushed at Harnam Singh. Prisoner No. 24 cut witness across the left palm. Witness saw Warder Speed follow the Chinese out the office. Witness pressed the Superintendent's bell and struck a blow at one of the prisoners with his lamp which broke. Then witness saw Warder Speed fall near the gate of the reserve guard room. Witness ran up to him. The prisoners went out by the gate where No. 3 party was.

EMPTY CELLS

Mr. J. W. Franks continuing his evidence, said he had not himself unlocked the gate leading to the jail. After returning to the main building, he went to the Chief Warder's Office and found the place covered with blood and three chairs were pushed back as if there had been a struggle. He put a warder on duty and went outside to receive reports from the officers taking the roll. The roll of the buildings except the main one was correct. Then he received information that a rope had been found next to the iron guard on B window and leading from it to the wall. At this time the only people there were the jail staff. He went out to see the rope and then returned to the main building. Here it was reported to him that 4 prisoners were missing. They were all from ward F5, situated on the first floor. It was at this time that he sent for the Police. Three of the cells were empty and he found the lock of cell No. 63 was cut away. He had the cells re-locked. It was then reported that Sergt. Wills and other Police officers wanted to see him. He went to the main gate and took them round to inspect the place. As he left the ward to go down to meet the Police, the prisoner in cell No. 48 shouted after him saying something in Chinese. Witness had the cell unlocked. It contained three prisoners, Nos. 2728, 3150, 3650. They stated that one of the prisoners in the cell had gone. Witness had the cell door re-locked. Witness then gave the Police descriptions of the prisoners. When witness returned to the office, he had already learned that the missing prisoners were Nos. 791, 850, 24 and 1785. He produced their records. Then Warder McLeod came to him and produced a quantity of paint also an auger, a borer, a large corkscrew, 3 chisels, a screw driver, two pieces of wood, a small spanner, and 2 pieces of wire. These were all that were produced at that time. Witness went back to the 3 cells the same night and inspected them once more. He found in cell 63 a piece of stone, a Chinese pen, a piece of wood, a chisel blade, two sheets of white paper painted green, a number badge (791) belonging to the prisoner who had escaped from that cell. He also found on the floor a canvas jacket and a pair of canvas trousers, prison uniform worn by prisoner 791. He then went to cell 607. He found there the key to the cell, which was lying behind the cell bucket. It was not a key which would open any of the cells in ward F5. Here also he found two canvas trousers (prison uniform No. 24). Some prisoners are allowed a second suit of uniform in their cell and as prisoner No. 24 worked in the tin smith shop, he might have been allowed an extra suit. Witness also found a uniform flannel shirt. He then went to cell 62 and there found an extra towel, and two uniforms.

He did not inspect cell 48 but when he first looked into it, he saw a suit of uniform lying on the ground.

REPORT IS MADE ON STEEL STRIKE

(Continued from Page 14)

the steel strike the committee suggests the following remedies for the present industrial situation in the United States:

"First.—That a board or commission somewhat similar to the War Trade Board should be established. This board to have power of compulsory investigation; to have large power in mediation and conciliation and recommendations; not to the extent of compulsory arbitration, but before this board controversies could be heard, investigations made, and decisions rendered. That pending said investigation and decision no strike should be declared, provided no employes are discharged for taking part in the controversy and provided further that all opportunity for the employer to take advantage of the delay has been removed; and the recommendation made to industry in relation thereto; that the board should be in the nature of a Federal industrial commission, seeking at all times not only to settle pending disputes but to help bring about a more harmonious condition between employer and employe. A just decision of said board would be indorsed by the public and public sentiment is powerful enough to enforce the findings of such a commission. There is good sense enough among the great body of the American people to bring about an adjustment of these difficulties. The great body of the American people believe in a liberal industrial system, in living wages for men employed in industry; wages that will permit them to raise their families according to the standards of American life and to enjoy recreation from hard, grinding toil; but the American people have no patience and will have none with any leadership that seeks to accomplish its purposes by barbarous methods of freezing or starving the American people. They do not propose to freeze and they do not propose to be starved, and they do not propose that a few men in this country shall have the power to bring about such condition of affairs. On the other hand, they are as much opposed to an autocracy of capital. Capital must be reasonable likewise. The employer must recognise that there is a new spirit in the world; that labor is not content to be merely a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, and that labor is fighting for a status in industrial life, and it is not concerned merely with wages.

"Why cannot capital and labor co-operate and establish between themselves the doctrine of the square deal; cease to be suspicious of one another, join together and act together for the good of each other and for the well-being of the public at large? It is the hope of the world that military warfare has ceased. Have we not reason also to hope and insist that industrial warfare may cease? It cannot without a spirit of mutual co-operation between capital and labor.

"Second.—That an Americanisation bill be passed by Congress which will provide for the effective education and Americanisation of the illiterate foreigners and native illiterates in this country. A bill of this kind has already been reported out of this committee and your committee urges an early adoption of the same by Congress.

URGES HOMES FOR WORKERS

"Third.—It is observable in the strike districts that the men who own their homes are more content and more interested in the affairs of the country. The real antidote for unrest in this country is home ownership. It is difficult to plant the seeds of revolution in the minds of those who own their own homes. The work of the steel companies in building homes has been commendable. It is to be hoped that such work will be enlarged and carried on by them. It would not be out of place to suggest that it would be most commendable for the steel companies to use some of their large profits in extending the work of home building. The question of aid and encouragement in the work of assisting townspeople of small means in securing their own homes in some such way as the farmer has been aided under the Federal Farm Loan act is worthy the serious consideration of Congress.

"Fourth.—There should be a change in our naturalisation laws which will require the naturalisation and some education of all foreigners, at least to the extent of speaking the American language; that they acquire such knowledge within a period of five years after they arrive with proper limitations upon further immigration, giving to those already here a certain period of time in which to become naturalised, and if this is not done then deportation should follow.

"Fifth.—An effective law should be passed dealing with anarchists, revolutionists, and all who would destroy the American Government. There are too many Americans who love their country and are willing to give their life for it and who intend that all the doors of American opportunity shall remain open for the children of today and the children of tomorrow to permit a few thousand anarchists, revolutionists, and I. W. W. to keep on with their nefarious propaganda to destroy the Government."

The report is signed by Senator Kenyon, Thomas Sterling, Lawrence C. Phipps, Kenneth McKellar, and David I. Walsh.

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Mystery Of Death To Be Solved Soon, N. Y. Student Of Mystic Says

By Margery Rex

New York, November 15.—Death—the Great Mystery, the greatest riddle of all earthly conundrums! Who has not wondered and pondered over the icy enigma, the lonely last experience of mortals, the one-way street of spiritual experience?

Death and the Beyond!—Heaven or Hell or Nothing or Something, whatever you believe, hope or fear.

And now the efforts of the scientific world are to be co-ordinated in an attempt at a solution. Such is the object of the International Institute of Metaphysics, just founded in Paris by a group of such celebrities as Henri Bergson, Madame Curie and Charles Richet. The institute will start immediately one school for occult propaganda and another for the study of spiritualism in all its phases. The research work will be headed by Dr. Gustave Gorey, famous spiritualist, who says:

"Our scientific experiments will soon solve beyond doubt the problems of life and destiny."

On the very day that the despatch epitomised above was received from Paris came a statement from a New York woman, writer and student of metaphysics. Miss Ella Smith Lawson, who declares she knows what it is to die—"for I have been through it."

Before the blaze of an open fire in her cosy apartment at No. 15 East Thirty-third street, Miss Lawson discussed her strange experience with me.

Miss Lawson calmly declares that she has been in the world beyond.

She says that it resembles this world; that its people are clad as on this planet; that it is a world of service, creation and work; that it is governed by standards of excellence and not by monetary rewards; that when we reach a height of reason and scientific understanding we all shall be able to traverse the realm.

MISS LAWSON'S OWN STORY

"You want to know what happened me when I went into the other world, when I said I had experienced what is called 'death'?"

It did seem a little "spooky" to discuss such a subject, but Miss Lawson's wholesome, ruddy, smiling appearance was completely reassuring.

"It happened six or seven months ago," she began. "I had been studying and writing continually for a period of two weeks with scarcely any sleep or rest. One afternoon I was sitting in my easy chair studying and suddenly I felt a tremendous vibration. I didn't know what to think at first. I was perfectly conscious of everything about me.

"Then I was carried 'across' by this vibration. I was in the other world, of which the conscious world we live in, is but half. What happened to me was presented in drama form; it might be called a comedy form. There were two people there, two friends of mine. You would say they were dead, but

> "I know what it is to die, for I have been through it.
>
> "I was carried suddenly across into the other world by a tremendous vibration. There I met and talked with two friends.
>
> "This and other worlds are coming together, not by occultism or spiritualism, but by reason and science.
>
> "To reach this other world, or rather the other half of our own world, we must reach a pinnacle of pure reason, a foundation of scientific knowledge.
>
> "In the other world all must create and work. The rich man will be in a sorry plight.
>
> "The only hell is here. The Savior would have saved us if we had listened to him."

I do not recognise such a condition as 'death.' There stood a friend of mine, Aurelia Pierce. She spoke to me.

TALKS WITH FRIENDS

"I started across the room—yes, there are rooms, houses, all these things we have here are in the other world too. I looked down at my waist, not too fresh (my rolled sleeves soiled from working so hard), and seeing how richly these two were dressed, in modern clothes, and realising my appearance in contrast with the exquisite nature of their surroundings, my concentration was fixed on these trival things, and I lost what they were saying to me. But, nevertheless, I learned much of that world. All this time I was quite conscious. I could hear the noises in the street—the trucks rumbling below, on the earth.

"Vibration it was that accomplished its crossing, like the throbbing of a motor. Let me explain.

"There are unimaginative, dray-horse types of men. And there are poets, too. There is the truck horse and the thoroughbred racehorse, called spirited. Mind, imagination, gives a higher vibration.

"Spirit is a misleading word.

"There is no such thing as 'spirit' in the 'spook' sense. We all live life under different sorts of consciousness, that's all.

"We are all so blind here because we have no vision in this earthly world in which we dwell. Our existence will be made complete by an understanding of this other world, usually called the spirit world.

"We can gain appreciation of all this by complete knowledge of the Fourth Dimension, a condition of existence beyond time, space and matter.

"And the age of the Fourth Dimension is at hand.

WORLDS COMING TOGETHER

"The two worlds are coming together, not by occultism or spiritualism, but by the reasoning and discoveries of pure cold science.

"The subconscious mind that has lain dormant in man so lang is coming up to expression. The other world lives entirely in the subconscious, and only thus can we touch that sphere.

"To reach the other half of our world we must reach a pinnacle of pure reason, a foundation of scientific knowledge. I could talk to you for hours and hours before I could finish explaining just how this is done.

"The task needs a free mind, great courage—then sail on!

"Let no creed or ceremony stand near to scare you.

"I can say nothing of sceances where spirits purporting to come from the other world give messages. I cannot say because I don't know—it doesn't interest me.

"As for the social revolution in the world at present, I think we are going along beautifully. It is a part of the evolution of this world, and evolution always comes through destruction.

"Now don't dub me a Bolshevik. That is farthest from my character.

"Let me explain. The war seemed a tragedy, a time of horrible suffering. Yet there isn't any death that wipes out these heroes of battle. Let us remember that there is a great cosmic mind—that all is love. All of it!

"That mind knows what it is doing. We don't know, and as a result we have a terrible time to adjust ourselves to what we call death. Those men do not die. They live on in this other world.

ONLY HELL IS HERE

"The only hell is here. The Savior tried to teach us pure democracy and would have saved us if we had listened to Him.

"He wanted us to tear down shams. He told us God is Love and we couldn't believe it.

"We have funny ideas in this world about knowledge and ignorance. We think the highly-educated people are the wise ones. No, the educated and really learned man is the one that is closest to life. Life—it's all life—life itself is the keynote of all this talk of another world.

"Then there is this idea of divinity in setting God away, apart from us, when we should feel God as a part of ourselves. There is no such thing as actual divinity. It is all an expression of the same thing—life.

"All of us are developing, and all of us stand in the same place.

"The 'spirited' person, though feels more of life and gets more from it.

"Yet do you realise we all are walking backwards? We get everything in retrospection. We see a thing, pass it, and then start to step back, when we hit it again. Not till then do we turn around and examine the thing that we bumped into.

"In the other world we shall live differently. There will be no money standards to make us unhappy.

"In the other world all must create and work. The rich man who had always lived by the toil of others will be in a sorry plight. That will be 'hell' for him because he must perform at first the most menial tasks in order to fit himself for service of some higher sort later on.

"All churches are moving toward one another. That makes for the standpoint of a perfect vision. We are of the world of feeling. The other is what we may call the human nature world.

"I like those articles in the Cosmopolitan written by Basil King, and I believe he has really established excellent communications with the world according to his story. The trouble is that the people that cannot speak to us in a way we can understand. They do not speak objectively. They have different viewpoints, and we do not get their shades of meaning. We must pass through the experience known here as 'death' in order to understand."

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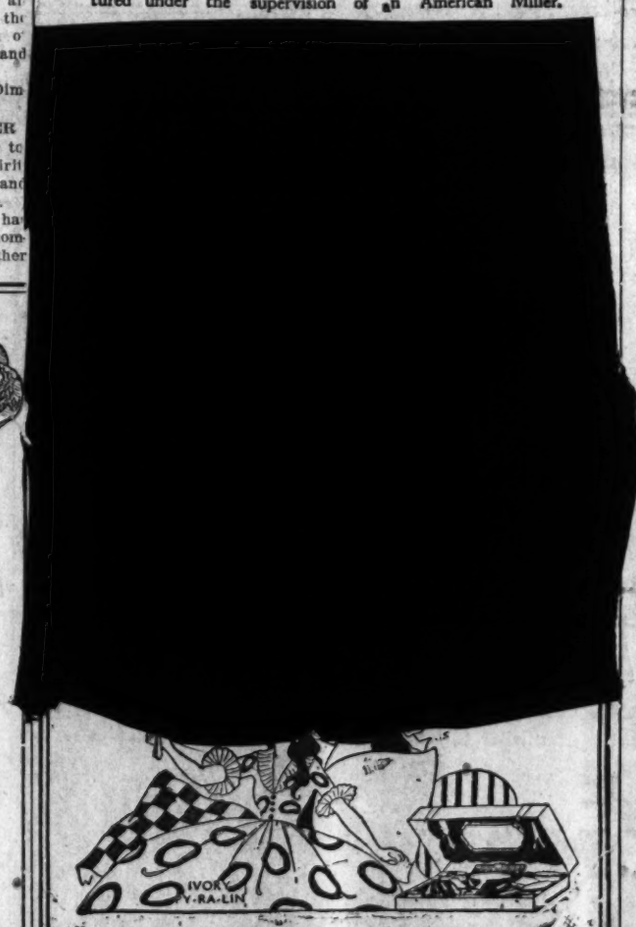

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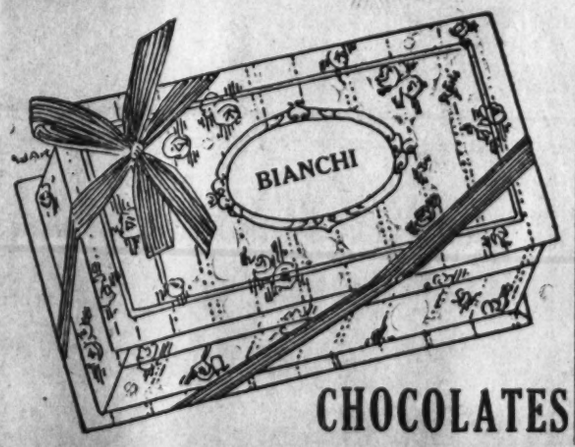

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Wage Dispute Adjustment Provision Demanded By Unions Is Adopted

PRESENT RATE LAWS STAND

Powers Of Commerce Commission Are Extended—House May Adjourn

Washington, Nov. 17.—By a vote of 203 to 159 the House tonight passed finally the Esch bill to regulate the railroads after their release by the Government. This action, which completes the House's legislative program for this session, was taken after Representative Claude Kitchin, former Democratic floor leader, had denounced the provision the railway unions demanded for the adjustment of wage disputes, and after Representative Mondell, Republican leader, had characterised the measure as a whole as "strong, sane, and sensible."

Representative Kitchin's denunciation of the so-called Anderson amendment, dealing with the adjustment of labor disputes, was made in a five-minute speech before the bill was reported from committee. This section, adopted last week, continues in effect the present machinery of the railroads and presents no way to force a dispute before the adjustment boards unless action is initiated by the railway unions. There is nothing in the amendment which attempts to prevent strikes or gives authority to the board to enforce its decision.

WHAT IT DOES NOT DO

"If members had had an opportunity to carefully analyse the Anderson amendment," said Mr. Kitchin, "it is unbelievable that a considerable number could have voted for it. Let us see what it does not do. In the first place, there is no arbitration provided. It offers conciliation if one side wants it. The boards are made up of interested parties. There is no provision for a disinterested party; no representation for the public.

"Even the President of the United States cannot influence these adjustment boards to act. The Presidents of the railroads which might be affected cannot call the boards into action. The only way they can be forced to consider a wage question or a grievance is by presentation by the chiefs of the railway labor unions.

"There is nothing just or fair-minded in the proposition and I hope that this House will reconsider its hasty action."

Representative Nolan of California, representing labor, declined to give unanimous consent so that Mr. Kitchin might elaborate upon his views. Railway labor leaders sat in the gallery, and, as when the House three years ago passed the Adamson Eight-hour law, saw that body refuse to listen to the protests of those representing the public or anxious to speak in behalf of the interests of the employer. It was very apparent that this, a Republican House, was quite as submissive to the appeal of labor as was the Democratic House when the Adamson bill was under consideration.

Representative Mondell did not attempt to analyse any particular section in replying to Mr. Kitchin. He said that in no time in twenty years had the House so faithfully considered an important measure as in this instance.

"While I am not in favor of some parts of the bills," he said, "yet I believe that it, as a whole, is strong, sane and sensible, and represents the views of the majority."

The House, when the bill was reported from committee, where earlier important sections enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission had been adopted, declined, by a vote of 200 to 165, to recommit it, and rejected a motion to strike out the Anderson amendment by a vote of 253 to 112. The latter vote represented a stronger sentiment for the labor adjustment section than when it was adopted originally by the committee.

The fight in committee today centered around the adoption of the section writing into the statutes a new rule for rate making. Under the present laws the Interstate Commerce Commission is compelled to take into consideration what "is reasonable, fair, and non-discriminatory." The bill fixed a more definite limitation on its powers by defining what items, urged by the railroads, should be considered by the commission upon deciding upon a railroad rate.

The pertinent clause in this section, creating a new rule for rate making, follows:

"In reaching its conclusions as to the justness and reasonableness of any rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice, the commission shall take into consideration the interest of the public and the shippers, the reasonable cost of maintenance and operation (including the wages of labor, depreciation, and taxes) and a fair return upon the value of the property used or held for the service of transportation."

After two hours strenuous debate led by Representative Barkley of Kentucky, the committee, by a vote of 115 to 42, eliminated the above definition of rate making which therefore continues the present laws regarding rates.

Another important section adopted today was that writing into law the decision of the Supreme Court in the so-called Shreveport case which gives the Interstate Commerce Commission power to fix intrastate rate when such a rate breaks down the force of an interstate rate. This section was amended, however, to provide that the Interstate Commerce Commission should consult with the State utility commissions when such jurisdiction was taken, and hold joint hearings.

The bill passed finally also enlarges the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission is empowered to pass upon the issue of stocks and bonds by railroads and to decide in certain emergencies when joint terminal and other facilities shall be used by the carriers.

There will be no action by the Senate on the Cummins Railroad bill in this session. There is a probability that it may be necessary to pass a joint resolution, giving the railroads financial assistance after they are released until such time as Congress can enact railroad regulation legislation. Senate leaders say that fully three months will be required to get through Congress a proper railroad bill. The bill will be taken up in the Senate early in the next session with indications that the final measure will be written in a conference committee of the two Houses.

Senator Penrose, Chairman of the Finance Committee, who has strong views on labor matters, said tonight that the anti-strike provision had no place in a railroad regulation bill. Labor legislation, he said, should be considered in a separate bill and all basic industries affecting the public should be brought under a law to discourage strikes.

Greek, $120,000,000 To Spend, Captured By Chicago Merchants

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Miltiades Rezos, Greek financial magnate and business man, is here today. He is backed by letters of credit from the National Bank of Greece for $20,000,000, according to reports, with additional credit to the extent of a cool hundred million—all of which will probably be spent here in buying package foodstuffs and machinery.

Mr. Rezos did not intend to go farther West than New York, but the Chicago Association of Commerce got busy and sent Paul Demos, president of the Greek community of Chicago, to the seaboard to fetch him. He did.

"Why do I come to Chicago?" said Mr. Rezos. "Well, partly because Chicago came down to New York and got me."

GLASGOW GETS FIRST GLIMPSE OF 'PUSSYFOOT'

Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 15.—"Pussyfoot," or the "Big Noise" of prohibition, all the way from Yankeeland, has struck the complacent city of Glasgow. I had a little talk with W. E. Johnson—that's his orthodox name—just after he had addressed an enthusiastic meeting in the Christian Institute.

I found him the very essence of courtesy and communicative to a degree, but I had one great difficulty with him. That was his accent. He didn't "guess" or "calculate" to any great extent, but his drawling vocalisation was often baffling. However, Mr. Johnson, being the courteous fellow he is, generously "encored" any words I had failed to grasp!

"ALL THERE" PHYSICALLY

"'Pussyfoot'—let's call him that, since he bears the subriquet no grudge—is no ascetic either in appearance or practice. He is no decorus, lead-pencilish reformer. Big and genial, he is "all there," both physically and mentally. A cursory survey of the man's verile frame lends convincing color to the many stories of his prowess. His cranium, bereft of a disloyal thatch, also bears testimony to the strenuousness of many of the escapades in which he has taken part.

For nearly six years Mr. Johnson was chief officer of the United States Indian Service. During that period he was instrumental in convicting in the courts over 4,400 men, practically all connected with the liquor traffic. Some of these offenders, he remarked with a twinkling eye, "are in the penitentiary yet. Eight of my assistants," he continued in casual vein, "were murdered during these operations, and a whole lot of them were stabbed and shot at. This was the time when the gun business in the West was at its zenith." He said:

"In America years ago it was said that juries wouldn't convict in liquor cases, but I secured convictions in more than 90 percent of the cases I brought to an issue. I 'cleaned up' the Indian Territory. I 'burned out' seventy-six gambling houses. The only reason I didn't burn out more," he added with a chest convulsing chuckle, "was that there was no more to burn! I burned hundreds of dollars worth of stuff." Then, as if some explanation were required to meet the British idea, Mr. Johnson added convulsively, "It was the Western way of clearing up a Western difficulty.

"One wily fellow tried to scare me to death. If ever I came to his town, he said, he would kill me. I had never been to this town, but under these conditions I could not afford to allow my challenges like that to get away. People would have got it into their heads that I was scared, so I decided I might as well die right away. I sent a scout into the town, and he then reported that the bartender had never seen me, but he had a description of me.

ENTERS TOWN IN DISGUISE

"So I changed my appearance, and rode into the town on horseback. I jumped off my horse, and went into the saloon. The man was standing behind the bar with a revolver sticking out of each pocket. I slammed down a dollar and called for a drink. He banded me out some 'soft stuff.' I smashed the bottle on the counter, and demanded some 'hell fire.' That's what they call whiskey. Then he got me some 'hell fire' from a trapdoor. I wanted to get close to him, because he was a gunman. There was some tobacco right at the end corner of the counter. When I started down that way he came and turned around, with the revolvers peeping out. I pulled them both out, and put them to his ears, and marched him off to jail."

"Now," I solicited, "let us have a few of your amusing experiences." Mr. Johnson promptly complied.

"I had a habit," he said, "of mixing in a locality where nobody knew me. There was a batch of fellows standing at a street corner talking about the liquor business. As soon as the question came up, I got going, cursing "Pussyfoot" and told them stories of what he had done to me and about how I tricked him. That loosened up all the other fellows, and every one of them told stories of how they had managed to get liquor into the territory.

"Then one time I got in a train at Shawness. I slipped in the back end of the train and into the smoking department of the 'sleeper.' As soon as we got across the border into the Indian country I went up into the smoking car, next the engine, and there I discovered four 'nips' of whiskey. I seized and destroyed them, and slipped back to the back of the train again without anybody seeing where I went. I sat down in the smoking compartment, and nobody recognised me. Suddenly the black porter stuck his head in the door, exclaiming: 'If any of you gem'mens got any booze better get rid of it. Pussyfoot Johnson's up in the smoking compartment raising hell!' Two of them in the compartment were scared out of their wits and threw their flasks out of the window."

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ITALIAN LABOR TO HELP BUILD FRANCE

Italy Agrees To Furnish More Than Million Workmen To Aid In Reconstruction

Rome, November 23.—France and Italy have just negotiated a labor treaty under the terms of which Italy expects to furnish France with more than 1,000,000 workmen for the rebuilding of the French devastated districts.

This treaty may be regarded as sounding the keynote of Italy's new policy regarding emigration.

With a world's shortage in man power of between seven and eight million caused by the deaths and permanently disabled of the war, Italy, as one of the very few nations that can contribute steadily towards making up this loss, proposes hereafter to safeguard and protect her emigrating workingmen in every way possible.

Realising that her surplus of population, in fact about the only natural national resources of which she does have an excess, constitutes one of her greatest national assets, Italy hereafter will place a much higher value on her men than before the war.

The treaty just negotiated with France, while reciprocal in every way, will apply as a matter of fact almost exclusively to the Italian workmen who go to France, as few if any French workingmen can be counted upon to emigrate to Italy. Under the terms of this treaty, the Italians who will be employed in the devastated districts of France and elsewhere are fully guaranteed in their social and political rights, in their educational facilities, in the matter of their recompense and in fact everything that goes to affect their moral and material welfare.

TO PROTECT EMIGRANTS

Italy proposes in as far as possible to extend hereafter the same protection to all her emigrants in whatever country to which they may go. Italy recognises freely that very few of her immigrants ever become citizens of the country to which they go; that they remain, as she desires they should, loyal sons and citizens of Italy; but that nevertheless in the new world adjustment now taking place after the war where the demand for unskilled labor is going to be greater and harder than ever to supply, that these men must be given reasonable protection and help. As Italy cannot hope to modify the working laws of other countries, she will endeavor at least to negotiate treaties with those countries badly in need of unskilled labor that will give ample protection to her citizens.

Italy today is in a position to fill up at least half of the manpower shortage. Before the war Italy's total annual emigration was about 1,000,000, this of course including many who had previously emigrated, returned and were emigrating for the second, third or fourth time.

For five years now this tide of emigration has been completely checked. In addition Italy has received and is still receiving a return tide of hundreds of thousands who either returned to participate in the war or are returning now.

In addition, Italy's population has been greatly increased by the new territory she acquired during the war. In the census now being taken it is expected that her population which was 36,000,000 before the war will exceed France's population which at that time was 39,000,000.

Finally, in spite of her heavy losses during the war, Italy by reason of her large birth-rate was the only one of the European belligerant countries that did not suffer an actual decrease in population as a result of the war.

For all of these reasons, Italy feels that she can now spare to the world at large about 4,000,000 men provided the world at large is willing to accord them ample rights and protection. While the future emigration relations with the United States, which before the war took from 300,000 to 500,000 Italian emigrants the United States will have such a demand for unskilled labor that she will be obliged either to modify her emigration laws in such a manner as to permit of their entry or else negotiate a labor treaty like the one just completed with France that will insure her temporary emigrants in American ample protection.

In the meantime, in order that this great surplus of man power now resting on her hands, may not become an unsupportable burden, Italy has just enacted an obligatory insurance act against unemployment. Under the provisions of this act, Italy is counting on taking care of at least 5,000,000 unemployed until their services are wanted in foreign countries.

Passengers Arrived

Per H.O. s.s. Changon from River ports: Mr. and Mrs. A. G. M. Fletcher, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Ferrier and child Misses Brown, Wolfe, N. Hare, M. Jensen, Mr. W. D. Hopson.

Per C.M. s.s. Kwanglee from Hongkong: Mr. Young.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Chefoo: Mr. and Mrs. Bunting, Mr Quier.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Messrs. Bainster, Ritchie.

Per C.N. s.s. Suiyang from Hongkong: Messrs. R. K. Rodger, H. E Rigge, O. Lee, G. Ironside, Major Nash.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Japan: Messrs. N. Tashipline A. S. Wright, J. P. Setna, Mrs. D. J. Setna.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle from Vancouver and ports: Misses P Bickford, G. Cratnell, I. C. Groseth S. M. Templeman, Mrs. G. F. Bickford, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cameron Mrs. Parkinson and child, Deaconess E. Reibe, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Runyan, Rev. W. B. Simpson, Mrs. L. E. and Miss Squiers, Mrs. K. A. Wheen, Messrs. H. Adams, L. Bechage, A. G. Bowman, P. Edward J. Hopper, L. Jewith, J. Niel, W. A. Rose, H. M. Saker; through passengers for Hongkong: Misses M. R. Adams, A. D. Asklof, N. Athinson, M. Drake, M. Gill, Mrs. D. C Anbrey, Rev. C. L. Bare, Rev. R. M. Bland, Mrs. F. J. Gill, Masters F. Gill, H. and F. Gill, Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Stewart, Master R. R. Stewart, Misses L. I. and R. L. Stewart, Dr. J. A. Urquhart, Mrs. E. Wood, Messrs. C. E. T. Barbour, J. P. Bridger, L. W. Cromwell, D. P. Fuzzy, L. S. Mott, Tingley.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia from Hongkong: Misses E. Bain, W. P. Prescott, J. K. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dunlop, Mrs. E. H. and Miss L. Everett, Lt. F. C. Focken, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Hubbard and son, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Wah-sing, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kiesil, Mrs. G. D. McIbraith, Col. and Mrs. H. Smallwood and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. U. A. Santo, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Wicks, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Young, Messrs. F. C. Butcher, E. G. Bothwell, R. C. Barretto, F. Birnsteel, E. G. Barrett, E. Carrion, Chan Tak-nung, Chan Kar-chu, J. P. Davie, J. Y. Haring, Lo Hok-cho, Lee Yook-choy, G. R. Lightowler. T. V. Lin, T. T. Murai, Pang Ching-yan, H. G. Reed, C. Stolk, T. Sasaka, Tang Chung-yeun, S. S. Williamson, C. F. Wong, C. C. Zeveryn; through passengers for Vancouver: Mr. and Mrs. H. Akong, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ahing, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. C. Buysman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Checks and son, Mr. and Mrs. Chan Sing-buy, Mrs. Chung Gon-how and son, Mrs. Chang Sze, Mrs. W. T. Easley, Mr. and Mrs. S. Erlanger, Mr. and Mrs. S. Evans, Mrs. L. I. Goyena and infant, Misses F. L. and Master Goyena, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hart, Capt. Hemphill, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hagemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. C. S. Johnston, Miss E. and Master Johnston, Mrs. Leung Se Sze, Mrs. Wong and Miss Y. K. Lee, Misses Lee Chan-qui, Li Chan-qui, Li Chan-kuhm, Mrs. H. Maryoung, Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Nickles, Master Ng, Mrs. Ng and infant, Miss M. Paumatha, Mr. F. Miss and Master Paunntuan, Mrs. and Master Quan, Miss H. Tow, E. Ver, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Williams, Messrs. M. M. M. Berger, F. L. Brumley, S. J. Claye, F. O. Cavallos, Chang Pak, Chu Kwan, F. Dobbs, M. S. Dave, H. C. Fletcher, F. S. Forrest, O. Kashiwai, S. Kanzaki, J. M. Lameno, H. Lau, Lee wan-suey, Lee Bingten, Lee Kong, Lee Hi-yin, Li Wasang, E. D. Morgan, L. C. Morse, May H. Pitkin, D. Quan, N. G. Schnieder, N. Telambiras, V Vellamin, W. J. P. Wensel, J. W. Wiley, Yee Fook-chang, F. Zyeker.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Sunning for Hongkong: Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Mrs. K. E. Tuebben; for Amoy: Mr. Buchanan; for Canton: Mr. Tarasof.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungting for Hankow: Mr. R. T. Williams.

Per C.N. s.s. Tean for Hongkong: Capt. Thomson, 11 persons of Edgar Warwick's Theatrical Co.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru for Japan: Mr. and Mrs. Wood and child.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru for Japan: Messrs. A. Bang; P. Henins.

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KUNG YIK COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.
SHANGHAI

NOTICE

The Tenth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, No. 3a Peking Road, on Wednesday, 14 January, 1920, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon to receive the Report and Accounts of the Company to 30th November, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th to 15th January, 1920, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON AND CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 23rd December, 1919.

KUNG YIK COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.
SHANGHAI

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. will be held at the offices of the General Managers, 3a Peking Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 14th day of January, 1920, in the forenoon immediately after the close of the Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions, namely:—

RESOLUTION 1

That the words "or auditors" shall be inserted in the first line of sub-article 4 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association immediately after the word "Auditor."

RESOLUTION 2.

That the following sub-article be inserted after sub-article 4 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be numbered 5, namely:—

(5) "The General Managers with the approval of the Consulting Committee may fill any casual vacancy in the office of auditor, but while any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing auditor or auditors (if any) may act."

RESOLUTION 3.

That the following sub-article be substituted for sub-article 5 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be renumbered 6, namely:—

"(6) The remuneration of the auditor (s) shall be fixed by the Company in General Meeting except that the remuneration of any auditors appointed to fill any casual vacancy may be fixed by the Consulting Committee."

RESOLUTION 4.

That the first sub-article of Article XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled, and that in lieu thereof the following sub-articles be inserted:—

"XV (1) Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) so long as that Company or its successors shall be willing to act (subject as provided by the next ensuing sub-article hearin) and shall possess the requisite share qualification, namely, at least seven thousand five hundred (7,500) Ordinary Shares of the Company shall be the General Managers of the Company: and so long as that Company or its successors shall be such General Managers, the Senior representative for the time being in Shanghai of that Company or of its successors, shall be the Chairman of the Company. The Company shall forthwith enter into an agreement in writing to employ the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and its successors in business, as such General Managers upon the terms above set forth.

"XV (2) The General Managers shall not resign their office without giving to the Consulting Committee six calendar months previous notice in writing to take effect on the last day of the financial year of the Company which expires next after such six months notice shall have expired, or at the same time as the expiration of such six months notice.

"XV (3) In the event of the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. or its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) ceasing to be the General Managers another British Firm or Company shall be appointed in their place by shareholders at a General Meeting to be convened by the Consulting Committee or by Shareholders for that purpose, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon."

RESOLUTION 5.

That sub-article No. 8 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled.

RESOLUTION 6.

That sub-articles Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be renumbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions, to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Consulting Committee.

JARDINE, MATHESON AND CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, 23rd December, 1919. 27132

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BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 24)

EWO COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.
SHANGHAI

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 13th January, 1920, to the 17th January, 1920, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON AND CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, 22nd December, 1919.

EWO COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.
SHANGHAI

Notice is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. will be held at 3a Peking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 6th day of January, 1920, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on the 22nd day December, 1919 will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions, namely:

RESOLUTION 1

That the words "or auditors" shall be inserted in the first line of subarticle No. 4 of Article No. XIV of the Company's Articles of Association immediately after the word "Auditor."

RESOLUTION 2.

That the following subarticle be inserted after subarticle No. 4 of Article No. XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be numbered 5, namely:—

(5) "The General Managers with the approval of the Consulting Committee may fill any casual vacancy in the office of auditor, but while any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing auditor or auditors (if any) may act."

RESOLUTION 3.

That the following subarticle be substituted for subarticle No. 5 of Article No. XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be renumbered 6, namely:—

(6) "The remuneration of the auditor (s) shall be fixed by the Company in General Meeting except that the remuneration of any auditors appointed to fill any casual vacancy may be fixed by the Committee."

RESOLUTION 4.

That the first subarticle of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled and that in lieu thereof the following subarticles be inserted:—

"XV (1) Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. and its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) so long as that Company or its successors shall be willing to act (subject as provided by the next ensuing subarticle herein) and shall possess the requisite share qualification namely at least two thousand (2,000) Ordinary Shares of the Company shall be the General Managers of the Company: and so long as that Company or its successors shall be such General Managers, the Senior representative for the time being in Shanghai of that Company or of its successors shall be the Chairman of the Company. The Company shall forthwith enter into an agreement in writing to employ the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. and its successors in business as such General Managers upon the terms above set forth.

"XV (2) The General Managers shall not resign their office without giving to the Consulting Committee six calendar months' previous notice in writing to take effect on the last day of the financial year of the Company which expires next after such six months notice shall have expired, or at the same time as the expiration of such six month's notice.

"XV (3) In the event of the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. or its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) ceasing to be the General Managers another British Firm or Company shall be appointed in their place by shareholders at a General Meeting to be convened by the Consulting Committee or by shareholders for that purpose, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon."

RESOLUTION 5.

That subarticle No. 8 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled.

RESOLUTION 6.

That subarticles Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be renumbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively.

RESOLUTION 7.

That the paid-up Ordinary Share Capital of the Company be increased from Sh. Tls. 750,000 to Sh. Tls. 1,000,000 by the issue of the 5,000 Ordinary unissued shares of the Company of Tls. 50 each at a premium of Tls. 145 per share making altogether Tls. 195 per share, subject to the following terms and conditions, but otherwise upon such terms as the Consulting Committee shall think fit:—

(a) One new share shall be offered at a premium of Tls. 145 per share to the holder on the 13th January, 1920 of every three old Ordinary shares, but so that no fractional part of a share shall be issued.

(b) The full amount of each share taken up plus the premium (making altogether Tls. 195 per share) shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled, and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined.

(c) Any shares not taken up under the preceding clause shall be disposed of by the General Managers with the approval of the Consulting Committee on such terms as they may think proper.

(b) The new shares shall not rank for dividend as regards the financial year ended on the 31st October, 1919, but shall rank for dividend in respect of the financial year of the Company commencing as on the 1st day of November, 1919, pari passu with the existing shares.

By order of the Consulting Committee.

JARDINE, MATHESON AND CO., LTD.,
General Managers
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited.

Shanghai, 22nd December, 1919. 27131

WHARF TARIFFS

The new Tariffs which come into force on January 1st, 1920 have been drawn up and are in course of distribution.

Any firms who have not received copies are requested to communicate with the Wharf Office concerned, when they will be at once supplied.

The new rates will apply to all goods not on Landing Accounts on December 31st, 1919.

Rioka Soko Kaisha, Ltd.
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James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Madras	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	Peking	Tavoy
Hankow	Penang	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Yokohama	Tientsin
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Acting-Manager.

anque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. G. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	**Kup. Tls. 3,500,000**
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad. Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital . . $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £431,890

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin,
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Min, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Owned by
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,054,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
222 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	Shanghai	
	Peking	
	Tientsin	
	Tsingtau	
	Hankow	
	Hongkong	
	Canton	
Manchuria	Harbin	
India	Bombay	
	Calcutta	
	Rangoon	
Japan	Yokohama	
	Kobe	
Java	Batavia	
	Soerabaya	
Philippines	Manila	
	Cebu	
Straits Settlements	Singapore	
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	
	San Pedro de Macoris	
	Sanchez	
	Santiago	
	Puerto Plata	
Panama	Panama	
	Colon	

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Buenos Aires
	Once (Buenos Aires)
	Rosario
Brazil	Bahia
	Pernambuco
	Porto Alegre
	Rio de Janeiro
	Santos
	Sao Paulo
Chile	Santiago
	Valparaiso
Uruguay	Montevideo
Venezuela	Caracas
	Maracaibo
Siberia	Vladivostok
Italy	Genoa
Porto Rico	San Juan
Colombia	Medellin
Russia	Moscow
	Petrograd
Spain	Madrid
Trinidad	Port of Spain

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital ..	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000
Reserve Fund	$ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaosking	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Fengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuOsaka	
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betoe
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.

Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

Li Ming, *Manager.*
Chen Sin Tseng, *Sub-manager.*
Zai Moh Zung, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$	2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...H.$	400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...H.$	40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis (Mauritius)
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for the Far East, Shanghai, Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads.

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Canton-Changsha-Hankow-Hongkong
Manila-Peking-Tientsin

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY

The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital (paid-up)	$1,000,000.00
Deposits	$5,248,000.00
Reserves	$ 60,000.00

Branches and agencies throughout China.

Correspondents in London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Tokyo, Amsterdam, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore, Osaka, and Kobe.

Your business is solicited.

Cable Address: "Comsavbank"
K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
W.T.W.			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
W.T.W.			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
U.S.C.	Aug. 18		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
S. Creek	Oct. 29		M.A.S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S. Creek	Oct. 29		M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
1 C.	Nov. 15		Shirayuki	Jap. destroyer
2 C.			Yodo	Jap. gun-boat
MMB	Nov. 29		D.Estrees	Fr. gun-boat
2 C.	Dec. 4		Matsukaze	Jap. destroyer
9 P.	Dec. 15		Sumida	Jap. gun-boat
P. & O. B.I.	Dec. 17		Gnat	Br. gun-boat
B.X.	Dec. 18		South Dakota	Am. cruiser
B.N.B.	Dec. 18		Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
T.P.D.W.			Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
P. & O. B.I.	Dec. 22		Woodlark	Br. gun-boat
	Dec. 24		New Orleans	Am. Gun-boat.

Provisions Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on December 23, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	„	18-20
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	18-20
Whitebait	„	20-24
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$1.50-2.000
Duck	„	40-60
Hare	each	30-35
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Partridge	„	40-45
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	16-18
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	14-16
Teal	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	55-60
Woodcock	each	40-50
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	35-45
Wild Pigeons	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	16-20
Bananas	„	5-6
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	14-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	15-30
Celery	per bunch	2-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	15-20
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$2.50-$3.00
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lbs.	4.00
Flour, Australian	„	$3.60
Flour, Shanghai	„	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	.20
Chinese dairies	„	.17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Marseille, Vladivostock, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

	Yen
Capital Subscribed	100,000,000
„ Paid up	61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
	Manila	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Mukden	Singapore
Chanchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Dalny	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokio
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kaiyuen	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kobe		

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Silver Shell	Nov.	22
China	Nov.	25
Korea Maru	Dec.	5
Venezuela	Dec.	6
Elkhorn	Dec.	7
Standard Arrow	Dec.	16
Tenyo Maru	Dec.	21
West Ira	Dec.	25
For Tacoma		
Africa Maru	Nov.	27
Justin	Dec.	10
For Seattle		
Tokiwa Maru	Dec.	2
Slavic Prince	Dec.	3
Wytheville	Dec.	6
Wheatland of Montana	Nov.	22
Kashima Maru	Nov.	30
Javary	Dec.	15
Fushimi Maru	Dec.	19
Endicott	Dec.	20
Elkton	Dec.	25
For New York		
Eurylochus	Nov.	22
Lowther Castle	Dec.	27
For Vancouver		
Empress of Japan	Nov.	22
Empress of Asia	Nov.	29
Melville Dollar	Dec.	18
For London etc.		
Rhesus	Nov.	22
Tamba Maru	Dec.	1
Cardiganshire	Dec.	2
Carmarthenshire	Dec.	7
Tsushima Maru	Dec.	7
Alps Maru	Dec.	10
Euryades	Dec.	10
Novara	Dec.	15
Mishima Maru	Dec.	15
Glenapp	Dec.	20
Idomenus	Dec.	20
Sado Maru	Dec.	22
Kalomo	Dec.	24
Durban Maru	Dec.	26
For Liverpool		
Teucer	Dec.	13
Memnon	Dec.	14
For Rotterdam		
Hwahchie	Dec.	7
For Genoa		
Ceylon	Dec.	18
Benvorlich	Dec.	24
For Marseilles		
Indo Maru	Nov.	23
Sphinx	Dec.	9
Commandt Dorise	Dec.	18
Andre Lebon	Dec.	25
For Trieste		
Yonan Maru	Dec.	1
Nippon	Dec.	8
Shunko Maru	Dec.	13
For Copenhagen		
Peru	Dec.	13
For Macassar		
Panagis	Dec.	10
For Hull		
Glengyle	Dec.	23
For Bombay		
Dilwara	Dec.	14
For Calcutta		
Arratoon Apcar	Dec.	9
Japan	Dec.	19
For Singapore		
Methven	Nov.	23

Amusements

KWANG THEATRE
Jukiang Road off North Szechuen Road

TWO GRAND CONCERTS
Under the Management of
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CHE-NOY BROTHERS, WORLD-FAMOUS ACROBATS
under the direction of
Mr. BI-BO
ASSISTED BY
Mr. KORALSKI
ARRANGED BY
Mr. BI-BO
STAGE MANAGER
Mr. KORALSKI

"Nothing Succeeds Like Success"

On Saturday, Sunday 3rd and 4th January, 1920.
From 9 to 12 p.m.

Director: NADLER
Booking at Moutrie's

TOWA CINEMA
No. 4 Woochang Road

PROGRAMME
for
December 28th

OUR POPULAR SERIAL
"The Girl from Frisco"
Episodes 23rd and 24th

Japanese Drama

A New L-Co. Comedy

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.
182nd Production
A Grand Vaudeville Entertaiment
Tuesday, 30th December, 1919
Friday and Saturday, 2nd and 3rd January, 1920
at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

ALL STAR CAST
LOVELY LADIES LOVELY DRESSES
LOVELY MUSIC

A portion of the proceeds will be devoted to the Funds of the United Services Association.

Booking for the above three performances will open at Messrs. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD., Nanking Road on Friday, 19th December, 1919 for Members only, and on Saturday, 20th December, 1919, for the Public.

By Order,
WM. ARMSTRONG,
Business Manager.

26912

The Inimitable Comedian
VICTOR MOORE
IS TO BE SEEN
at the
Victoria Theatre

On December 20th, 30th and 31st
IN A PICTURIZATION OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS IRISH-AMERICAN COMEDY
"CHIMMIE FADDEN"

Showing Also
A New Gaumont Graphic and Two Splendid Comedies

Showing On January 1st
GERALDINE FARRAR
in
"Joan the Woman"

NEW HELEN THEATRE
Haining Road.

Sunday Matinee, 28th December
"The Secret Kingdom"
and
"The Lightning Raider"
Final Episode.

Sunday Evening, 28th December.
"The Secret Kingdom"
7th and 8th Episodes.
and
"By Whose Hand"
3 Parts. Stirring Detective Drama.

MONDAY PROGRAMME
"The Secret Kingdom"
9th and 10th Episodes.
and
CHAPLIN COMEDIES

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME
for
December 29th to 31st

New Paramount Pictograph

ANITA KING
in
"THE HEIR to the HOORAH"
Five Parts

"THE YOUNGER SISTER"
Comedy.

"BOMBS AND BLENDERS"
Comedy.

On January 1st,
MARY PICKFORD
in
"MISTRESS NELL"

ISIS THEATRE
Junction of North Szechuen Road Extension and Jukong Road.

SUNDAY (28th December)
MATINEE AND EVENING
"HEARTS OF THE WORLD"
13 Parts.

The Greatest War Scenes that have ever been filmed. Actual hand-to-hand fighting, Bayoneting in Trenches, etc., etc., taken within a few yards from the Battle Line. A great love story is entwined in this stupendous picture.

MONDAY PROGRAMME.
"THE HIDDEN HAND"
13th, 14th and 15th Episodes

The Three Final Chapters, 6 Parts, of this Most Wonderful and Entertaining Serial will be shown with Three Chaplin Comedies.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

NEW YEAR'S EVE, December 31st, 1919

Special Dinner de Luxe
from 7:30 to 10:00 p.m.
and
Grand Carnival Ball and Supper
commencing at 10 p.m.

Speciai importation from America of Fancy Hats, Horns, Whistles, Noise makers, Serpentine, Rattles, etc., will be distributed complimentary for this Occasion.

Fancy Dress permitted.

BOOK YOUR TABLE NOW
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

AMUSEMENTS

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
DECEMBER 28th.
AT THE
APOLLO THEATRE

SMILE-A-MINUTE WITH
JACKIE SAUNDERS
in
A STAR SPANGLED COMEDY
"THE WILD CAT"

If you want a good hearty laugh here is a film packed with laughter of the real hearty kind.

HUMOR!! THRILLS!!
LAUGHS GALORE!

Booking at Robinston's

THE DENNISTON PLAYERS

WILL APPEAR

"Up In Mabel's Room"

AT

THE LYCEUM THEATRE

ON

MONDAY, JANUARY FIFTH

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

BEGINNING January 1st, 1920, the TROCADERO will be conducted strictly as a High-Class A La Carte RESTAURANT. Grilled Steaks, Chops, Lobsters, Oysters in every style, in fact, SHORT ORDER SPECIALTIES of every description, cooked in the style for which the TROCADERO is famous, will be served at all hours, from 8.30 a.m. till 12 p.m., on the GROUND FLOOR at No. 14, ASTOR ROAD. Parties desiring Special TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS can always be accommodated by giving a few hours notice.

REMEMBER, the Best of Food and Drink can always be had at THE TROCADERO, No. 14, ASTOR ROAD.

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JACK RAYNES.

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APOLLO
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ALL THAT THE NAME IMPLIES for
HAPPY NEW YEAR
With the Charming Beauty
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
"UP THE ROAD WITH SALLIE"
"SHE SMILES AND SO WILL YOU!"

RAINSTORMS ... !!!
SMALL-POX ... !!!
BURGLARS... ... !!!
B-R-R-R ... ... !!!

First Run of This Screen Jewel
Adapted from FRANCES SERRETT'S Famous Novel of the same name

It is a HUMAN INTEREST PICTURE

TODAY MATINEE 3 P.M.
"THE VAMPIRES"
EPISODES 5th and 6th

TONIGHT 9.15 P.M.
JACKIE SAUNDERS IN
"THE WILD CAT"

TOMORROW
Episodes 7th and 8th entitled:
"THE MAN of POISON"
THE MOST INTERESTING AND THRILLING YET SHOWN
N THE SERIAL PICTURE
"THE VAMPIRES" SIX REELS OF TENSE SENSATION

4 SPECIAL MATINEES 4

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY MATINEE!

On Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, January 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 3 p.m.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Sunday, December 28,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

PUKOW.—The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s Steamer Choysang, 2,284 Tons, Captain Baker, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on **Sunday, December 28,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Hwahta, Capt. Geo. H. Mayne will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyu**, Captain W. Phillip, will leave on **Monday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M. S.N. Co.**

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave on from Watung Wharf on **Monday, Dec. 29,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Talee Maru**, Capt. H. Yamasaki, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, Dec. 29,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tutung**, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, December 29,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Luenho**, 2,868 Tons, Capt. Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, December 29,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang Maru**, Capt. H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, December 30,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, December 30,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Suiwo**, Tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, December 30,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain Legge, will leave on **Wednesday, December 31,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Waishing**, Tons 1864, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Dec. 31, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Fenyang Maru**, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N. Y. K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, Dec. 31,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KAIEN KAISHA,** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Kutwo**, Tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, January 1,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Tuckwo**, Tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, January 2,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

For Foreign Ports

HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Steamer **Himalaya Maru**, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **JANUARY 3, 1920.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Steamer **Borneo Maru**, Captain K. Tahido, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **January 5.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **January 5.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Str. **Manila Maru**, Capt. T. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **January 17.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ———— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Mexico Maru**, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched on **January 28.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer **Amur Maru**, Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about **FEBRUARY 1920.** For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Vessels Loading For Northern Ports And Southern Ports Will Be Found On Page 23

LLOYD TRIESTINO

Fast Passenger Service, Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Trieste and Venice

Next sailings:—
S.S. "AFRICA" about 15th January
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A few first-class berths are available, on the "AFRICA," for passengers to Trieste.

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VIA PANAMA

S. S. "CAPE MAY".....Late January
Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board

For rates and further particulars apply to
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26779

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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S. S. METHVEN
Will leave Shanghai on or about 5th January
FOR
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via
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.
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FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "KASHGAR" 30th December, 2 p.m.
S.S. "SOMALI" 24th January, 1920.
FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
S.S. "DUNERA" about 7th January 1920.
FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "GREGORY APCAR" 9th January, 1920.
FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "ST. ALBANS" about 28th January 1920

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to
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AGENTS
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CP OS

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To
CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE
SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila & Hongkong	
Em. of Russia	Dec. 28	Em. of Japan†	Jan. 7
Monteagle	Jan. 7	Emp. of Asia*	Jan. 12
Emp. Japan	Jan. 17	†To Hongkong direct	
Emp. Asia	Jan. 24	*Via Manila	

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Frequent sailings to Liverpool and Glasgow. Fast luxurious Empress of France. Special suites and rooms with bath.

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FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For **CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.**—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight.) These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.
The steamers **Wuchang** and **Chungking** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.
Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For **WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).**—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.
Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For **AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.
Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

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Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)

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	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, Antwerp and Rotterdam).				
BORNEO MARU	18,000	K. Tahido,	Jan. 3	Jan. 5
FOR HAMBURG and LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.				
HIMALAYA	15,000	S. Yamaga,	Jan. 2	Jan. 3
*AMUR MARU	18,000	I. Hamada,	February	
FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama. In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.				
MEXICO MARU	12,000	K. Kamiya,	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ARABIA MARU	12,000	T. Saito,	Jan. 3	Jan. 5
MANILA MARU	18,000	T. Kobayashi,	Jan. 16	Jan. 17
FOR HONGKONG				
CANADA MARU	12,000	S. Nemoto,	Feb. 10	Feb. 11
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Dairen direct).				
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	Dec. 31	Jan. 2
FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).				
KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	Jan. 1	Jan. 3

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

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S.S. "EDMORE".....Sails About JAN. 19
S.S. "CITY OF SPOKANE".....Sails About JAN. 21

FOR PORTLAND

S.S. "WABAN".....Sails About JAN.
S.S. "WAWALONA".....Sails About JAN. 20

FOR NEW ORLEANS

S.S. "ASKAWAKE".....Early March

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.
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S.S. Ecuador	Jan. 3	S.S. Colombia ...	Jan. 10
S.S. Colombia	Jan. 31	S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 7
S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 28	S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 6

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

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SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

SHINYO MARU	January	18	1920
KOREA MARU	February	26	„
TENYO MARU	March	14	„

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S.S. Hathaway	Dec. 26	S.S. Hathaway	Jan. 28
FROM SEATTLE:		FOR SEATTLE:	
S.S. West Ivis	Jan. 11	S.S. Brave Coeur	Jan. 1
S.S. Irmo	Jan. 31		

FLEET

"West Cactus," "West Cajoot," "West Helix," "West Henshaw," "West Ison," "West Segovia," "West Islip," "Western Glen," "Bakersfield," "Devolente," "Editor," "Stanley," "Vinita," "Brave Couer," "Hathaway," "Elkhorn," "West Ivis," "Irmo," "Deuel," "Colorado Springs."

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(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
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VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "NILE".....DEC. 28th
S.S. "NANKING".....JAN. 16th
S.S. "CHINA".....FEB. 3rd
*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "NANKING".....JAN. 3rd
S.S. "CHINA".....JAN. 21st
S.S. "NILE".....FEB. 21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS.
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 Cable Address: "CHIMAIL"

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons	Capt.	
KITANO MARU	16,000	F. E. Cope,	Jan. 5
INABA MARU	12,500	T. Kusano,	Jan. 19

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, Marseilles, Liverpool via ports.

PENANG MARU	11,500	G. Shinomiya,	Jan. 9
AWA MARU	12,500	S. Hirata,	Jan. 19

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp and Hamburg via ports:

TOYAMA MARU	15,000	K. Yasuhara,	Jan. 13

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka Line (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Jan. 21
SUWA MARU	21,000	R. Shimizu,	Feb.

NEW YORK LINE Via PANAMA.

TOKUSHIMA MARU	15,000	Y. Okuno,	Jan. 2

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

	Tons	Capt.	
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Y. Yoshida,	Dec. 29
KASUGA MARU	7,000	K. Inatsu,	Jan. 6

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	K. Kobayashi,	Dec. 31
YAWATA MARU	7,000	H. Nojiri,	Jan. 3
OMI MARU	7,000	M. Yamamaki,	Jan. 7
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	T. Terada,	Jan. 13
KUMANO MARU	7,000	M. Yamasaki,	Jan. 10

FOR JAPAN

	Tons	Capt.	
KAMO MARU	16,000	M. Nakamiara,	Jan. 4

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	M. Machida,	Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Dec. 30

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

	Tons	Capt.	
NIKKO MARU	10,000	G. Yamazaki,	Jan. 21
AKI MARU	12,500	S. Shibata,	Feb. 18
TANGO MARU	14,000	M. Nishimura,	Mar. 24

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 1, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 4.
20.35	8.35		0	dep. Peking arr.		19.50
23.45	11.12		. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		17.00
23.50	11.17		84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		16.53
24.00	11.25		. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.		16.45
19.35	. .		524	arr. Mukden dep.		. .

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
13.59	10.10	11.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	16.40	15.05	7.21
20.00	10.20	11.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.30	14.55	7.11
20.15	10.40	11.55		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.15	14.39	6.45
0.07	14.13	15.10	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	13.21	11.21	3.16
8.35	17.15	17.56	148	dep. Techow	dep.	10.45	8.39	23.55
6.50	20.05	20.21	220	arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	5.50	20.25
7.	‡							8.
8.00	20.55	20.31	—	dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.30	18.40
11.14	23.20	22.31	266	dep. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.01	3.15	15.54
14.17	1.22	0.34	318	arr. Yanchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.35	12.23
14.42	1.52	0.49	—	dep. Yanchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	11.53
18.53	4.54	3.16	377	dep. Liaching	dep.	1.20	21.24	8.26
21.27	6.39	4.50	420	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	5.20
9.				‡				10.
7.25	7.00	4.57	—	dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	19.56
13.10	11.08	8.33	523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	13.36
13.25	11.18	8.40	—	dep. Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.37	13.16
18.26	15.15	11.52	600	dep. Chuchow	dep.	16.45	10.50	8.47
20.05	16.48	13.00	631	arr. Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0		dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193		arr. Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00

Yanchowfu-Tsinanfu Branch Line					Liaocheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
3.55	14.50	d. Yanchowfu a.	11.15	23.40	4.50	9.20	21.25	d. Liaocheng a.	7.55	17.55	0.40
4.50	15.45	a. Tsinanfu d.	10.20	22.45	6.00	10.30	22.35	a. Tsochuang d.	6.45	16.45	23.30

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST."

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Financial And Commercial News

Hankow Market

Hankow, December 17, 1919.

FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET

During the week under review there were a few bills offering for January-March delivery, and some inter-Bank business was also done. There a small demand for freight. Taels T. T. on Shanghai.—Chinese market fell from 96.5 to 96.35. Dollars.—With tight money dollars fell from 70.6—70.8 buyers and sellers respectively, to 70.3—70.5 and closed easy. Interest 23 percent.

IMPORTS

Piece Good.—Prices for stocks are very firm and the demand for fancy goods is brisk. Greys and Whites are not moving as quickly as could be desired.

Yarn.—The market is quiet and clearances unsatisfactory. This is most probably due to the prevailing money stringency. The undertone is good.

EXPORTS

No Change to report. Prices remain nominal.

Hongkong Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their report dated December 19:

Business during the week under review has been mostly for settlement account, with the exception of a small amount of Investment shares which have changed hands on home selling orders in order to take advantage of the high rate of exchange ruling.

Shanghai continues depressed with a very small business passing, owing to the imminence of their settlement.

We give below the chief alterations since last week.

Hongkong Banks.—Have buyers at $525, with a small business done as high as $530.

Indo China's.—Receded during the week to $235 but have since recovered to $237½.

Hongkong Docks.—Have sellers at $174 with buyers offering $171.

Wharves. — Have changed hands as low as $90 but at the close are firmer with buyers offering $91.

Sugars.—Have had a sharp rise from $192½ to $211, closing firm with $225 for March.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

TIENTSIN

Cable Address

ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

A PEACE RISK.

Who is carrying your death risk?

Is it your family,

or

A Life Assurance Office?

Why not let the China Mutual carry it?

HEAD OFFICE:
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Share Market

In their report for week ending December 26, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows:

Business has been practically at a standstill owing to the closing of accounts on the 23rd instant absorbing the attention of all concerned. The Settlement was negotiated satisfactorily although said to be the largest since 191[illegible]. Rates generally are now slightly better than those recorded at the end of last week.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, December 26.—Exchange quotations:

London	40.54
New York	10.52
Berlin	22¼
Rome	80½
Geneva	192½
Bucharest	30½

French War Loans:

3 percent	59.80
4 percent 1917	71.05
4 percent 1918	71.70
5 percent	88.25

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:

Per C.M. s.s. Nile .... Dec. 28

For Japan

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Dec. 29

For Europe etc.

Per P. & O. s.s. Kashgar Dec. 29

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru Dec. 30

From France, etc.

Per M.M. s.s. Scharnhost Jan. 15

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK

SOLE OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

RESOURCES PESOS 261,000,000
HEAD OFFICES MANILA

GROWING IN PRESTIGE & CAPITAL

BRANCHES
37 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK
AND THROUGHOUT
THE PHILIPPINES

CHECKING ACCOUNTS
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
FIXED DEPOSITS
EXCHANGE BOUGHT & SOLD
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TRAVELLERS CHECKS

CORRESPONDENTS
AT
PRINCIPAL CITIES
IN THE ORIENT
UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

1, The Bund, Shanghai; Tel. C. 2741

J. W. MILLER
Manager

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI

to

PACIFIC COAST PORTS

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "West Ira" - - - - - Dec. 25th
S.S. "West Hepburn" - - - - - Jan. 25th
S.S. "Tancred" - - - - - Jan. 28th
S.S. "West Harts" - - - - - Jan. 29th
S.S. "Stanley Dollar" - - - - - Feb. 23rd

SAILINGS FOR VANCOUVER

S.S. "Bessie Dollar" - - - - Feb. 3rd
S.S. "Harold Dollar" - - - - Jan. 4th
S.S. "M. S. Dollar" - - - - Jan. 22nd
S.S. "Melville Dollar" - - - - Mar. 3rd

DIRECT SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK

S.S. "Grace Dollar" - - - - - Feb. 7th

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc. apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

Union Building, Canton Road

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

Vessels Loading

For Southern Ports

SWATOW AND HONGKONG, CANTON.—The China N[illegible]

[redacted]

NINGPO.—The Str. [illegible] Captain D. D. Ross, [illegible] leave on Tuesday, afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to I.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Captain Monkman, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, December 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on January 3, at —— For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer Canada Maru, Captain S. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on February 11. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4. The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, December 28, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chenan, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Sunday, December 28, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77.

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for transportion by railway to TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the following str. Hero on December 28. For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 319.

WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien, Captain Noethcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, December 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO.—The Str. Toonan, Captain C. Taylor, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

DAIREN & TSINGTAU.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on January 2, at —— For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave the Customs Jetty at 8:30 a.m.

The tender Victoria conveying passengers and mails on board the C.M. s.s. Nile will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11.30 a.m.

Friday, January 2, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Reports

26.—The depression signalled near Hankow advances towards the sea, along the River; the one shown on Eastern Japan has reached the Kuriles. The wind, N. of the 25th parallel is converging towards either of the two centers. Weather overcast and misty with mist at places along the coast.

27.—Overcast, misty and mild morning. The wind is veering gradually to S.S.W. and N.W. The pressure has fallen considerably. Rain at 6:15.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S.A. & Europe	Nile		£14.00				
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Mexico M.	11.30	..	..	..	..	11.00
TOMORROW							
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Tean	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Swatow and Hongkong	Tean	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	E. of Russia	..	£7.30	..	..	..	..
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U. S. A.	Nile	..	£15.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Nile	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shansi	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei	Shuntien	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	Toonan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Chikugo M.	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
Japan & A'rica via N'saki	do	..	..	..	..	£20.00	19.30
Swatow and Hongkong	Hopsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong & United Kingdom Via Suez	Tydeus	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Monday, December 29.							
Hongkong	Shantung	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Kashgar	..	c16.00	..	..	..	15.30
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Hopsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tuesday, December 30.							
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, Straits, S. Ports, & Europe via Suez	Kashgar	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Japan Ports	T'shima Maru	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
Wednesday, December 31.							
Manila direct	Katori Maru	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Friday, January 2.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30

* Correspondence marked via Suez and parcel mail.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

C Parcel posts at 3.30 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 45 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are nearly equal at about 4 and 5 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time H	M	Range Ft.	In.	P.M. Time H	M	Range Ft.	In.
3	33	6	6	3	53	8	0

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The day tides are higher than the night tides).
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	M	P.M. H	M
2	32	2	53

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Sets	Sun Rises	Sets	Daylight	Dark
10 26 a.m.	10 36 p.m.	6 58	5 3	6 13	5 48

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai

For December 30.28 in
769.0 mm.

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Waishing left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Huichow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtau tomorrow morning and will sail for Dairen direct Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock. The passenger tender is to leave the Customs Jetty at 9 o'clock tomorrow night.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on New Year day.

The P. and O. s.s. Sangola from London, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Wednesday afternoon.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Woosung yesterday afternoon and will sail for Japan ports, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., this afternoon and the tender Alexendra with outgoing passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

The C.M. s.s. Nile is due to arrive at Woosung at daybreak today and the inward passenger tender is expected to arrive at Customs jetty about ten o'clock this morning. The Nile sails for Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco this evening and the outward passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at four o'clock.

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSE ROAD, SHANGHAI

ESTABLISHED 1874

AUCTION INDEX

MONDAY, December 29th.—A fine collection of old Chinese Porcelain in Salesroom at 3 p.m.

MONDAY, December 29th.—Excellent Household Furniture at 24 Kungping Road.

TUESDAY, December 30th.—Superior Household Furniture at 510 Great Western Road.

TUESDAY, December 30th.—Continuation of sale at Cheap Jacks at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 31st.—In Salesroom, Superior Household and office furniture, etc., at 10 a.m.

MONDAY, January 5th.—Excellent Household Furniture at No. 1 Honan Road.

SATURDAY, 17th and MONDAY, 19th January.—Important Postage stamp auction.

S. S. GRACE DOLLAR

The Steamer Grace Dollar has finished the discharge of her cargo at the Dollar Pai Lein Ching Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their bills-of-lading for counter-signature and take delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risks at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the wharf on December 30th, at 10:00 a.m.

The Robert Dollar Company

27140

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD., OF DENMARK.

NOTICE

Senders of telegrams are hereby notified that from the 1st of January, 1920, the rate for ordinary telegrams to Europe will be reduced from Frs. 4.40 ($0.90) to Frs. 3.75 ($0.75) per word.

From the same date the rates to America, via Europe, will be reduced by Frs. 2.00 (approximately $0.40) per word.

J. J. BAHNSON,
General Manager in China & Japan.

Shanghai, 28th December, 1919.

27139

THE NATURAL MILK FOOD

LACTOGEN

FOR Children and Invalids

For Infants.—Lactogen is the safest and most satisfactory substitute for Mothers' Milk with which it is identical in composition, nutrition and digestibility.

For Invalids.—Lactogen is so pure, so nourishing, and so easily digested that it always gives satisfaction.

For Growing Boys and Girls.—Lactogen is an invaluable food.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

In ½lb., 1 lb. and 3 lbs. tins.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Tel. C. 346 5 Peking Road.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 19

Mrs. T. Ibukiyama

P.P.C. 27145

MARRIAGE

FLYNN-COYLE: On December 26, 1919, at St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai, by the Reverend Father R. Jaquinot de Besange, S. J., John Michael Flynn, son of the late Dominick and Mrs. Flynn of Baltimore, Md., U.S.A., to Kathleen Marguerite, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Coyle of Hongkong.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of BEATRICE M. MURDOCH, *Deceased*

Cause No. 856 *Estate No. 309*

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before June, 1920, and all persons owing to said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

KATE L. OGBORN,
Methodist Mission,
Wuhu, China.

December 20, 1919.

27076

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of WILLIAM ELWYN CROCKER, *Deceased.*

Cause No. 868
Special Proceeding No. 312
(Testamentary)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Elwyn Crocker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, at Shanghai, China, on or before May 7th, 1920, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

JESSIE SWAN CROCKER,
Executrix
177 North Szechuen Road,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China, December 7, 1919.

26806

TO OUR CUSTOMERS PLEASE NOTE!

We are still making

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Some of the articles we handle are:

SEWING MACHINES and ACCESSORIES,
NOVELTIES
LUBRICANTS

Liengyi Mercantile Co.

Szechuen and Soochow Roads.

27077

[redacted]

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LINEN THREADS
TWINES AND NETS

For Prices
Apply to your Import Merchant

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We want to buy for export to America large quantities of EGG PRODUCTS, ANIMAL and VEGETABLE OILS, HIDES, BRISTLES, FEATHERS, CARPETS, MINERALS, Etc.

We have large supplies of the following ores on hand: WOLFRAM, MOLYBDENUM, ARGENTITE, STANNITE, ZINC, LEAD, MANGANESE, FLUORSPAR, SPAR, Etc. We analyse Minerals and Chemicals. Inquiries solicited.

The Chinese Chemical Exchange

Chemists, Engineers, Contractors, Importers and Exporters.
Head Office:
20 Elgin Road, Shanghai.
Branch Offices:
New York and Chicago.

26799

TRANSHIPMENT CARGO EX. s.s. "VICTORIA" FROM SYDNEY AND MANILA

having arrived per s.s. "TUNG SHING" from Hongkong, consignees are asked to please apply to the undersigned for delivery.

The Wing On Co., Ltd.,

Agents for The China & Australian S.S. Co., Ltd.

27137

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SPECIALIST for diseases and operations of eyes, ears, throat and nose.

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26871

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"THE TYPEWRITER THAT DOES BEAUTIFUL WORK"

For 20 years admittedly the lightest touch machine built

For 20 years proven to be the most durable machine built

Price in America: Gold $110.00
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"OF COURSE WE ARE THE EXCLUSIVE DEALERS"

Stewart V-RAY SEARCHLIGHT

A Real Searchlight for Every Car

It is designed with scientific accuracy to project an intense, piercing "searchlight" beam.

Distributors and service station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

FREE LECTURE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

by

Dr. WALTON HUBBARD, C.S.B.

Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

MASONIC HALL

Monday Evening, December 29th, at 6 o'clock

The Public Cordially Invited.

No Collection.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

OPENING OF NEW STATION, AND REVISION OF WOOSUNG LINE SERVICE.

On the 1st January next, a new Station, to be known as "Tientungan" will be opened on the Woosung Branch at the point where the Line crosses the North Szechuen Road Extension.

On and from the same date the Woosung Branch Line service will be revised as follows:—

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		34	36	38	40	42	44 Mixed train	46	48	50	52	54
Shanghai North	out	6.10	7.35	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20
Tientungan	in	6.14	7.39	9.04	10.29	11.54	13.19	14.44	16.09	17.34	18.59	20.24
	out	6.15	7.40	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25
Kiangwan	in	6.20	7.45	9.10	10.35	12.00	13.25	14.50	16.15	17.40	19.05	20.30
	out	6.22	7.47	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32
Woosung Forts	in	6.45	8.10	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55

UP TRAINS

Stations		33	35	37	39	41	43 Mixed train	45	47	49	51	53
Woosung Forts	out	6.50	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00
Kiangwan	in	7.13	8.38	10.03	11.28	12.53	14.18	15.43	17.08	18.33	19.58	21.23
	out	7.15	8.40	10.05	11.30	12.55	14.20	15.45	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25
Tientungan	in	7.20	8.45	10.10	11.35	13.00	14.25	15.50	17.15	18.40	20.05	21.30
	out	7.21	8.46	10.11	11.36	13.01	14.26	15.51	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31
Shanghai North	in	7.25	8.50	10.15	11.40	13.05	14.30	15.55	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35

BY ORDER,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL FROM 75 MILLIONS TO 150 MILLIONS OF FRANCS.

The Bank's shareholders, at an extraordinary meeting held at Paris on 28th of November, 1919, have authorised the Board of Directors to increase the Bank's capital from 75 millions to 150 millions of Francs by the issue of 150,000 new shares of Francs 500 face value.

A certain number of shares has been reserved for the Bank's clients in the Far East.

Face value of the fully paid up shares: Francs 500.00.

Issued at a premium of Francs 165.00, **making Francs 665.00 for he fully paid up shares.**

Or half paid-up shares at Francs 250.00 plus premium of Francs 165.00, **making Francs 415.00 per share (half paid-up).**

The new issue will carry the same rights and privileges as the old issue, and the new shares will rank for dividends equally with the old shares from 1st January, 1920.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE at Shanghai is prepared to receive subscriptions up to 31st December, 1919, and will quote special favorable rates of exchange.

26861

ALMA ESTATES, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tenth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Monday the 29th day of December, 1919, at 4 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 30th September, 1919, and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd to 29th December, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 15th December, 1919.

26941

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

Members desiring stabling accommodation for their ponies in the Club's Stables, Grand Stand Enclosure, for 1920 are asked to forward their applications to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on Monday, 29th December, 1919.

Application forms will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

27115

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

Qualified architects are invited by the Stewards to submit competitive designs for new Grand Stand and Club House: Public Stands and Pari-rooms: Refreshment Rooms and conveniences for the Public, on a site in the Race Club enclosure.

Particulars and conditions of the competition may be obtained by written application to the undersigned.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

27114

Dr. M. H. Katzen

of the Paris University,
Physician and Surgeon.

WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S AND INTERNAL DISEASES.

Consulting hours:
11.00 a.m.—1.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m.—6.00 p.m.

4 PARK LANE
(near Quinsan Gardens)
Telephone North 3114.

26931

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. One small front room to let, from 1st January. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.
BOARD—RESIDENCE
Apply to
Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, large comfortable newly furnished room facing south, with verandah and private bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. All modern comforts, telephone, garage and stabling, apply to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road

ONE large room and one large attic, front, facing garden, hot water, with bath attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.

27034

NICELY furnished rooms to let with board, or board alone. Use of telephone, etc. Apply 78 Bubbling Well Road, or 'phone West 1473.

27125 J.7

TO LET, one large furnished room with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Hot and cold water and all conveniences. Also one small room. Apply 23 North Szechuen Road. Phone North 2554.

27072 D.28

TO LET, from first January, in Avenue Joffre, furnished apartment with kitchen. Rent moderate. Apply to Box 159, THE CHINA PRESS.

27138 D. 30

SMALL attic room to let, with board, in central district, close to trams. For terms, apply to Box 162, THE CHINA PRESS.

27141 D. 31

PRIVATE English family has large comfortable furnished room for rent, with board, $100. Near Public Park, two minutes from tram, 18 minutes from Palace Hotel. Apply to Box 163, THE CHINA PRESS.

27146 D. 30

TO LET with board, a large comfortable furnished room with private bath, conveniently located on Bubbling Well Road. Apply to Box 134, THE CHINA PRESS.

27120

SITUATIONS WANTED

EMPLOYERS: Simplify the "Man Wanted" problem by training your own employes for more responsible positions. We have 287 complete courses of practical training. Encourage employes to study in spare time. Ask us to tell you about our "Employers' Co-operative Plan." Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

BLANKETS

For Sale

NEW consignment of grey wool, double blankets, size 82" x 66", weight 5 lbs. For particulars, apply Trans-Pacific Corporation, 103 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 2671

27045

WATSON'S MINERAL WATER CO.

Beg to inform their customers, that their town office and Depot has been removed to No. 11 Ningpo Road, (opposite Carlton Cafe) where all orders for their high-grade Aerated waters will be promptly attended to.

Telephone, Central 2726.

27133

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED by an American concern, an efficient stenographer (lady preferred). Apply to Box 161, THE CHINA PRESS.

27144 D. 31

MEN WANTED who desire to learn Architecture, Mining, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Steam Engineering, etc. To begin studying only necessary to read simple English. We teach you entire profession from first lesson in Arithmetic. Request explanation of our method. Office 15A. International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

AN unusually good opportunity is offered to the right man as general manager for import and export firm handling general and special lines. Only men of wide experience in the Chinese market considered. State experience and references in first letter. All communications confidential. Apply to Box 153, THE CHINA PRESS.

27113 D.28

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED by March 1st, furnished house, five or six rooms, in western district or French Concession, by couple with no children. Apply to Box 160, THE CHINA PRESS.

27143 D. 28

WANTED after 1st March, for nine or more months, well-furnished six-roomed house, with garden and garage, in French Concession. Apply to Box 156, THE CHINA PRESS.

27126 J.9

WANTED, furnished or unfurnished small house or flat, good location, for first February. Apply to Box 117, THE CHINA PRESS.

27018 D. 30

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, on Avenue Joffre, four-roomed house with large attics, verandah and small garden. Fully furnished, with all modern conveniences, furniture must be taken over. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 157, THE CHINA PRESS.

27127 D.28

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters, garage and stable, 20 Robinson Road (at Jessfield Road). Apply premises, or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

27051

PROFESSIONAL

DANCING LESSONS given by an experienced teacher. Terms $3 per lesson, or five lessons for $12. Apply to Box 94, THE CHINA PRESS.

26938

APARTMENTS WANTED

AMERICAN couple desire two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, full board, convenient to Kalee Hotel. Apply to Box 158, THE CHINA PRESS.

27135 D. 30

WANTED by married couple, without children, furnished or unfurnished flat or unfurnished room, with bathroom, per 1st of January. Apply to Box 164, THE CHINA PRESS.

27148 D. 28

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to lease, single, or suites of two to three rooms, on ground and first-floors. Central district, close to Bund. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

26876

EXCHANGE AND MART

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen single blades; 70 cents, double; Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

26810

FOR SALE, three large glass and teak-wood show cases, suitable for exhibits of samples, goods, etc. For prices and inspection, apply G. Duplessis, 31 Rue du Consulat.

27131

FOR SALE, very handsome riding pony, fast and strong. Apply Mafoo, 20 Robinson Road.

26725

How Judge Stelk Cures Automobile Speeders

Judge John Stelk Teaching His Ten Commandments for Automobilists to a Woman Speeder.

Sentenced to Visit the Chicago Morgue and Made to Face the Silent Victims of Reckless Drivers While the Morgue Keeper's Sepulchral Voice Reproaches Them

"The woman recoiled, staggered back, half fainting. "'I can't stand it!' she cried. 'She's like my own little girl!'"

THERE had been in Chicago, as there has been in all the large cities within the last twelve months, an appalling increase of deaths and injuries caused by reckless, inefficient and speeding automobilists. Neither fines nor imprisonment had served to check the careless and dangerous drivers.

The majority of arrests came before Judge John Stelk in what is known as the Speeders' Court. Judge Stelk thought long and minutely upon the problem. At last he came to a decision.

The next day eight automobile drivers were brought before him for exceeding the legal limits. They were all first offenders, no accidents were charged against them, and, pleading guilty, they waited to hear what their fines would be. One of them was a woman.

Judge Stelk looked them over severely.

"You are expecting to be fined," he said, "but that is not to be the sentence of this court. You have been fortunate in that you have killed no one—as yet; but inevitably you will.

"You are sentenced to go to the Morgue. There you will see the maimed body of a little girl killed by a speeder. You will look at that child and her wounds will be shown you. Learn a lesson from the fate of that little one who, but for men like you, would have grown up to have been a wife and mother. After you have seen, go home. I will continue all your cases for a week so that you can think over the matter."

The automobilists looked at each other; the woman's face grew white.

"No," she cried. "No, I'll pay my fine. I'll promise not to speed again. But I can't go there!"

"You must go," ordered the judge inflexibly.

Officers came forward and took them in charge. Outside the court two automobiles were waiting, and in these the prisoners were carried to the Morgue. Through its doors they went. The Morgue keeper, Samuel L. Davis, was waiting for them. He guided them into the immense room where are the cabinets whose icy depths hold the bodies of the unknown dead.

Now it is a fact that every place has its atmosphere, its personality, that is woven from its uses and the reactions of its uses upon those who frequent it. This is not occultism—it is a psychological fact. Every one knows the influence of the cathedral, of the church upon the mind, the soothing, tranquilizing effect upon those who enter with their fears and sorrows. It is the spirit of the place, made up not only of the images that it calls to mind, but of the hopes and thoughts of the worshippers, which persist, perhaps, like incense, even though the censer has long ceased to burn.

The circus carries its atmosphere, and so do the theatres. There are houses which are termed "unhappy" and which upon entering seem to smother down upon every impulse of joy.

There is no place in which this curious psychological atmosphere is so pronounced as the Morgue. Here lie the unknown dead, the suicides, the lost ones, those who have passed away in loneliness and poverty, the victims of accident and of cruelty. And into it come those who seek for loved ones who have vanished. They come with terror of what they may find, struggling with hope that they may not find it.

The silence of the Morgue is one of anguish. When it is broken it is usually by the sound of lamentation. The only joy that ever flares up within it is a negative one; he whom the seeker came to find was not there—but still remains unfound.

Into this place of gloom filled with the ghosts of sorrow the eight speeders were ushered. The policemen left them. They huddled together while the Morgue keeper closed the door and locked it behind them.

Before them was a long row of glass-covered cases, looking not unlike specimen cases in a museum. The air of the place was cold and smelled faintly of death.

"Come," said the Morgue keeper. He led them over. One of the cases he unlocked and drew out from it a slab on which lay, covered with white cloth, a shapeless heap. He snapped on an electric bulb, drew slowly back the sheet.

They looked down upon the face of a little girl. She had not been more than five years of age. There was a glimpse of white beneath the long curving lashes of her still, white lids. A curl of soft brown hair lay over her cheek, half hiding a wicked cut. Except for that blemish the face was untouched and calm.

"Maybe some of you have got a little girl like this of your own," said the Morgue keeper. His voice was sepulchral in the silent hall. "The man that killed her was going forty-five miles an hour in a street where there are many children. She never had a chance."

Quickly he threw off the balance of the covering cloth.

"Here's what he did to her!" he said.

The eight looked down upon the little figure.

The woman recoiled, covered her eyes, staggered back, half fainting.

"I can't stand it," she cried. "She's like my own little girl."

She ran to the locked door and beat it with her hands.

"Let me out! Let me out!" she wailed.

"You have got to come back," said the Morgue keeper, and drew her relentlessly over to the slab again.

The little body was twisted and mangled, a gaping cut ran from shoulder to navel, one small rounded leg had been crushed almost into pulp from knee to foot.

"That's what the speeders do," said the Morgue keeper. "That's what people like you do."

He covered the child again, pushed it back into the case, locked the doors.

In utter silence the white-faced, shaking men followed him to the door and as silently filed through it and without a word to each other went their ways.

A week later they came again before Judge Stelk.

"I have a little girl at home of my own," said one, "and all this week I have dreamed of her on that Morgue slab in the place of that other child. You have taught me a lesson, Judge. I'll never speed any more."

And this, in effect, was what all the others said. And day by day as the speeders come before Judge Stelk they make that pilgrimage to the place of death, and few there are who come out of it unchanged.

There are very real, very potent psychological factors in this Chicago justice's unusual expedient to cope with the speeder. It is something that lies outside the precise books of law and formal statutes. Judges and executives have called upon it from time to time when the formal code proved inadequate. Solomon did it when he ordered his executioner to cut in two the baby claimed by the two women. It figured in the old trials by ordeal, which even now exist in certain countries. This factor is the human equation.

Judge Stelk explains it this way:

"The greatest determining factor of conduct is the ability to visualize. The mind thinks most easily in pictures. I believe that the majority of crimes resulting from what we call recklessness, negligence or thoughtlessness come from an inability properly to visualize possible consequence of such recklessness, negligence or thoughtlessness.

"I believe that there was a positive deterrent influence in some of the old ordeals. Particularly was there in that one which compelled a person suspected of murder to walk up to the body of the murdered one and lay his or her hand upon it. The idea was that if he or she who touched the body were guilty blood would flow from the wounds.

"Of course, this was entirely unscientific—but most people believed it, and the terror of having to look upon the body of a victim and run the chance has kept, I believe, many murders from being done. It was a device unconscious, of course, to fix in people's minds a picture of consequences.

"In trying this experiment with speeders this was the backbone of my idea. I did not believe that men deliberately or with pleasure ran down people. It was simply that they had not the power, or never had tried, to visualize what might happen, and some time certainly would happen, from giving way to the speeding impulse.

"I determined to provide the picture and, of course, there was no better setting for it, no place better for focussing it and impressing it upon the mind than the Morgue.

"Of course, I knew it would not work with every one. There are some people in which the mania for speeding is so great that no picture or no realization of consequences can deter them, but the average man no more wants to hurt any one than you or I do. The maniacs are few, and we can handle them with the jails and long sentences. We wish, however, to cure rather than to destroy.

"There is not one man in a hundred coming from the Morgue who will ever forget what he has seen. Linked up with his speedometer will be that vision, and as the needle on the dial points toward the danger mark what he has seen in the Morgue will appear before him clearly.

"I know the experiment has been a success. It has cured more reckless drivers and speeders than fines and jail ever had. I hope others try it."

Not long ago Judge Stelk framed a set of ten commandments for automobile drivers. They are:

FIRST—Thou shalt not speed.

SECOND—Thou shalt slow up and give warning when approaching man or beast.

THIRD—Thou shalt give signal when intending to swerve or turn to right or left.

FOURTH—Thou shalt signal when stopping.

FIFTH—Thou shalt give true name and address when pinched.

SIXTH—Thou shalt render assistance to any victims.

SEVENTH—Thou shalt not open cutout or race motor at night when thy neighbor sleepeth.

EIGHTH—Thou shalt always turn to the right when meeting others.

NINTH—Thou shalt wear chains in bad weather.

TENTH—Thou shalt not attempt to fool the judge.

Chicago's Morgue Keeper Davis Reading to Speeders Sentenced by Judge Stelk Their Grim Lesson from the Body of a Victim of Reckless Driving.

My Newest Street Suits

by Lady Duff Gordon

A Duvetyn Suit Which Is Reminiscent of the Russians.

An Engaging Suit of Duvetyn Trimmed with Sealskin.

This Costume Discloses the Possibilities That Inhere in Velvet.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishments brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

THE street costume is the key to a woman's wardrobe. If that be smart you may be sure that a view of her clothes closets will reveal an array, small or large, of smart, suitable gowns. If her street attire is passe and dejected looking her afternoon gown, her evening gown will correspond with it.

On this page you see three models of smart street apparel. The large left-hand figure is a duvetyn suit reminiscent of the Russian. It has a double skirt. The lower, scant and straight, is untrimmed. The upper, the hem of which reaches within six inches of the edge of the first skirt, has twice the fulness of the first. The hip length, flaring jacket is trimmed with bands of lamb's wool. The cap and collarettte are of the same material as the bands upon the coat. The arrangement of the double rows of lamb's wool on the sleeve at and below the elbow is chic.

The right-hand figure discloses the possibilities of smartness that inhere in velvet. The untrimmed skirt is narrow and slightly draped. A slit at the side of the coat shows a lining of brilliant plaid. The straight collar and wide cuffs are of fox.

The third is an engaging suit of duvetyn trimmed with sealskin. The coat is of slightly full tunic effect. A smart touch is the narrow half belt holding the fulness at the coat sides, which are partly covered by horizontal bands of seal. The wide shawl collar of sealskin strikes a note of luxury.

The well-dressed women of to-day give much thought to footwear that harmonizes with other apparel. There is method in the care they give to shoes, for color harmony makes the foot seem two to three sizes smaller than would a shoe that does not blend with the color scheme of the gown.

Kidskin is the ideal leather for women's fine shoes, because it is soft and pliable and can be made to fit snugly across the instep and around the ankle. There is a shortage of calfskin, which further emphasizes the demand for glazed kid. The smooth surface of kidskin makes a decided appeal. To meet the demands of persons of taste the kidskins are being produced in all the fashionable, blending colors as well as in the well-known white washable kid.

The favorite colors for Fall and Winter are field mouse, beaver brown, various tones of gray, blue, bronze and many brown shades. A popular boot is the nine and a half-inch laced boot, with the Louis heel.

The vogue of what an interested male onlooker called the "smashed-back" hat continues. The small hat, which began as a turban, and, experiencing a change of mind, decided upon a brod, flattened front, is the leader in Fall modes for the street. Their shape is susceptible of many variations in trimming. The hat shown on the middle figure is a smart arrangement of velvet folds.

The turban worn with the velvet suit is a close one, worn low, of velvet, with a trimming of drooping, split feathers. With the lamb's-wool-trimmed suit is worn a simple round turban.

Startling Effects In Newest Clothes

By Sara Marshall Cook
(New York Tribune)

The skirts of some of the smartest evening dresses are of uneven length. One type is longer at the sides than either in front or back; another is quite short in front, descending gradually toward the back; while still another is long in points, because of the extreme unevenness of the hem, caused by its deep slashings and crenellations. No skirt made by Callot this season has an even hem. The hips of some of these evening frocks are extended by means of wired foundations shaped like epaulets. Sometimes these extensions are fully nine inches long by five inches wide, standing directly out from the rather low waistline. Other dresses of the same character are trimmed with ruchings, some of which are of ravelled silk.

The evening dress is topped by a sensible little bodice, which is in pleasing contrast to the extremely low-cut ones appearing on so many models. This frock is of pink and silver brocade. There is a double ruching on the skirt of pink velvet ribbon and silver ribbon, one row above the other. The scalloped bottom is bound with silver ribbon. At the back the bottom of the skirt is about twelve inches from the floor, but from there to the front it gradually becomes shorter. The front scallops reach just below the knees, and from there hangs a petticoat of black net edged with silver lace.

SHORT SKIRTS WITH WINTER EVENING DRESSES

For the woman who objects to having her legs silhouetted through the black lace, this model may be carried out with a longer skirt, permitting only the edge of a lace flounce to show. When brocade is used for the frock no wired epaulets are needed, the material itself having sufficient body to stand away at the sides without any sort of stiffening. When the frock is of taffeta—and this design is attractive for young girls when carried out in that material—wire or reed is used to distend the hip line.

In many of this winter's evening dresses, with their extremely short skirts and bodices scanty enough to display feminine charms with a frankness that is startling, to say the least, the most elaborate materials appear. For instance, a dress may be entirely of jet spangles or of crystal beads, of a marvelous lame in solid silver or gold, or in gorgeous brocade, heavy with metal interweavings. Again, such dresses are in vivid tones of satin or taffeta, and even more frequently of navy blue or black satin.

EVENING GOWNS NOW SHOWN WITH HIGH COLLARS

Another novel point in evening dresses is the number of models that are being shown with high collars. It is true these are often transparent, but nevertheless they afford a striking contrast to the extremely decollete costumes which have been almost the undoing of the evening models shown by many of the houses. One fairly stood aghast and wondered how any woman could bring herself to even consider such dresses.

Very lovely new frocks in hand embroidered net and tulle are made with these high collars, which not only touch but pass the chin. They are shaped to follow the outline of the throat and chin, while at the back they mount up more than half the height of the head. One is puzzled to know how a woman will be able to do more than smile when wearing one of these collars. Those who wear them certainly do not look as if they could, with any degree of comfort or convenience, either eat or drink. Notwithstanding the extremeness of the high collars, they frame the face in a very becoming manner.

THREE-PIECE IDEA A FEATURE

The three-piece idea is very marked in the collections of clothes shown by the smartest dressmakers. Tailored dresses for morning wear have matching wraps of the mantle or cape type, while dressy afternoon costumes are markedly in three-piece effects. Some of the loveliest of the three-piece costumes are of satin. The frock is a very simple straight line affair, shirred at a low waistline, to which is attached a cleverly cut tunic that falls in ripples. The tunic is open at the front, the fulness swinging from the sides and appearing to swirl about the figure. The sleeves are short, ending several inches above the elbow, as do the sleeves of many frocks this winter. Even a great number of heavy cloth dresses are shown with extremely short sleeves, making one wonder how we can hope to be comfortable when the thermometer sinks toward the zero mark.

The satin cape with this frock has its fulness drawn into a wide band of soft brown fur at the bottom. This wrap, which drapes beautifully about its wearer, is a very practical one, since it may be worn with dresses other than the one which it accompanies.

CIRCULAR CAPE NOVELTY WITH THREE-PIECE FROCK

The three-piece effect is given to other satin frocks by the addition of a narrow circular cape of fur to match the trimming of the dress. An extremely short black satin frock is of this type. A wide band of monkey fur is at the bottom and a little detachable cape of the same fur ties with long narrow ribbons about the neck. These narrow circular capes, shown as an extreme novelty, not only in fur, but in beautifully embroidered tissues, give a very narrow shoulder shape when finished with the high Directoire collar, as many of them are, make the figure of the wearer appear very slender and greatly increase one's height.

Some very simple capes of this type are of blue serge and black satin. The latter do not at first consideration seem practical, but they serve the purposes of cleverly giving considerable smartness to a simple frock as well as affording protection to the shoulders and neck. With the costume just described is carried a black satin muff edged only at one side with fur. Having the muff made to match the dress is a fashion recently originated in Paris. Several evening dresses of the 1830 type have both hats and muffs to match, a distinct feature of that period.

The 1830 note is made particularly evident in some frocks developed in taffeta, with which are worn the 1830 hat. The crown of the hat is a mass of puffy taffeta drapings; from the straight brim is suspended a veil, also distinctly of that period. The point of difference, however, between the modern products and the authentic 1830 styles is that the present-day skirts have the epaulet hip extensions. The figure is now absolutely flat from back to front—not circular, as in 1830.

QUILTED SILK GOWN TRIMMED WITH JABOT FRILLS

Cheruit brings out a striking novelty in the form of a quilted silk dress, made in vivid crimson and trimmed at the left side front with gib jabot frills of black satin ribbon, which is so pleated as to fall in rather set, woodeny folds. Another clever use of frills, which form a sort of jabot effect, is found in a rich fur mantle made by Cheruit in a new sealskin dye that is a beaver color. This is called "Musquash de la Riviere Francaise," to distinguish this fur from Hudson seal, the best quality of American muskrat. The big beaver-toned cape is lined with black taffeta and trimmed up and down the front with a full frill of the black silk, at least nine inches wide, the edge of which is cut in deep Van Dyck points and pinked all around. This falls in thick jabot frills all the way down the front of the cape, giving a very novel and at the same time attractive finish for the edge of a wrap.

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS.

A RARE COLLECTION ON BEAUTY HINTS FROM NEAR AND FAR. HOME RECIPES.

Getting Rid of Feminine Moustaches.

"Practical Suggestions."

To women who are annoyed by disfiguring downy hair growths a method of permanently eradicating the same will come as a piece of good news. For this purpose pure powdered pheminol may be used. Almost any chemist should be able to supply an ounce of this drug. The recommended treatment is designed not only to remove the disfiguring growth instantly, leaving no trace, but also to actually kill the hair roots without irritating the skin.

How to have Thick and Pretty Hair.

"Home Talents."

Soaps and artificial shampoos ruin many beautiful heads of hair. Few people know that a teaspoonful of good stallax dissolved in a cup of hot water has a natural affinity for the hair and makes the most delightful shampoo imaginable. It leaves the hair brilliant, soft and wavy, cleanses the scalp completely and greatly stimulates the hair growth. The only drawback is that stallax seems rather expensive. It comes to the chemist only in sealed ¾ lb. packages, which retail at half-a-crown. However, as this is sufficient for twenty-five or thirty shampoos, it really works out very cheaply in the end.

Blackheads, Oily Pores, etc.

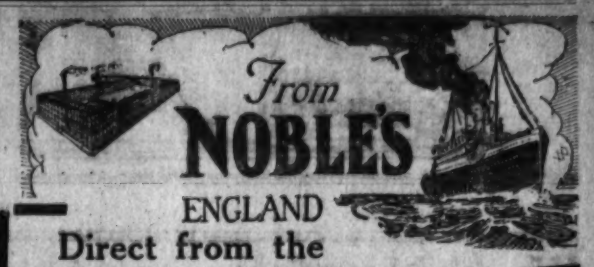
A unique new method instantly removes and corrects them.

The new sparkling face-bath treatment rids the skin of blackheads, oiliness and enlarged pores almost instantly. It is perfectly harmless, pleasant and immediately effective. All you have to do is to drop a stymol tablet, obtained from the chemists, in a glass of hot water, and after the resulting effervescence has subsided dab the affected portions of the face freely with the liquid. When you dry the face you will find that the blackheads come right off on the towel, the large pores contract and efface themselves and the greasiness is all gone, leaving the skin smooth, soft, and cool. This treatment should be repeated a few times at intervals of several days in order to make sure that the result shall be permanent.

Grey Hair Unnecessary.

A simple, old-fashioned home-made lotion that will restore the colour of youth.

One need not resort to the very questionable expedient of hair dye in order not to have grey hair. The grey hair can easily be changed back to a natural colour in a few days time merely by the application of a simple, old-fashioned and perfectly harmless home-made lotion. Procure from your chemist two ounces of tammalite concentrate and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply this to the hair a few times with a small sponge and you will soon have the pleasure of seeing your grey hair gradually darkening to the desired shade. The lotion is pleasant, not sticky or greasy, and does not injure the hair in any way.



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Buy all your Dress Requirements and Household Goods from the great British Mail-Order House. You will be delighted with the quality and workmanship of the goods, the up-to-date and attractive styles, and the low prices. You can be smartly dressed and yet be economical if you purchase all you need from Noble's.

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Post Free from the offices of the North China Daily News, Shanghai (this saves you the time taken in writing to England in the first place). Send today for this beautifully illustrated catalogue—you will find it full of interest and value. It shows you how you can buy all Wearing Apparel for men, women and children, and your Household Requirements at factory prices, thus saving money on every purchase.

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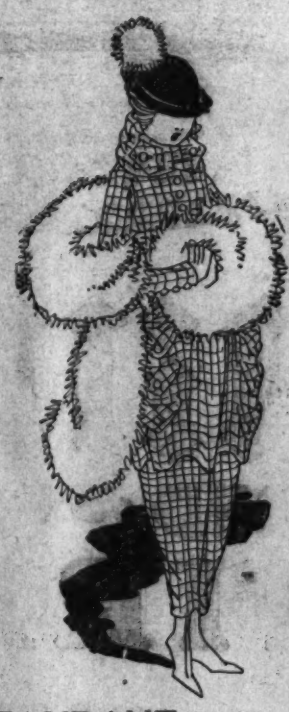

On account of late arrival from New York of our Specially Selected assortment of Up-to-date Creations, most suitable for the Xmas Holidays

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AFTERNOON FROCKS

THEATRE & RESTAURANT WRAPS

FUR COATS, COLLARS & MUFFS
DUVETIN & VELOUR COATS

We will offer same from Monday, December 29th at greatly REDUCED PRICES to clear

AU PETIT LOUVRE
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You have heard of

Pond's Vanishing Cream—

seen it often, no doubt;

But do you know how different it is from any cream you ever used?

Do you realize that it does for your skin something that no cold cream can do?

Rub a little Pond's Vanishing Cream on the back of your hand. At once it disappears. Notice how quickly your skin takes on a soft, milky tone. Even one application gives your skin a softness, smoothness and delicacy of coloring that is noticeably lovely.

Every woman who knows how to make her skin look its loveliest has found that, necessary as a cold cream is, it is not enough.

She knows that the skin also needs the protection a greaseless cream gives—a cream that can be applied while dressing, before going out.

Whenever your skin feels dry or drawn, or your face shows fatigue, you will find an application of Pond's Vanishing Cream remarkably refreshing. Entirely free from oil and absolutely greaseless, it lies cool and smooth on the skin for an instant, then vanishes.

People with oily skin should never use an oil cream

The famous skin specialist, Dr. William Allen Pusey, says that people with coarse pores and large fat glands should avoid fatty toilet preparations. If your skin is inclined to be coarse-pored and too oily, you will find Pond's Vanishing Cream ideally suited to your skin.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1919.

World Manufacturers Show Models At Automobile Salon

Europe And American Builders Send Cars To Elaborate New York Exhibition

When the doors were opened on the Automobile Salon, in the beautiful ballroom of the Hotel Commodore, the motoring public of New York enjoyed the most elaborate display of luxurious motor cars that city has ever known.

The leading manufacturers of Europe and America united their efforts to make the salon of 1919 representative of the world's motor industry at its highest point of development.

The chassis seen embody the designs of engineers whose skill as displayed in tanks, aeroplanes and tractors had so decisive an influence in the great war, the models clearly showing the results of this experience.

Endurance, dependability, ease and certainly of operation, the qualities that count when important military operations hang in the balance, were revealed in every detail of construction. The masterly workmanship on which the safety of a division might have depended a few months ago were evident down to the last bolt, and motor enthusiasts had an unequalled opportunity to compare the trend of engineering design in the various countries.

In coach work, too, this year's salon set a new high standard. All the displays of former years, splendid as they were, were outshone by the latest creations of the body building shops. New body lines, new colorings and finishes, new styles in upholstery and fabrics, countless small refinements and improvements adding to the comfort and convenience of motor travel were shown for the first time.

Custom built to meet individual tastes and preferences, the cars in the Salon possessed an indefinable air of distinction that set them apart from the standardised vehicles of the hour. It was this quality that attracted to each year's exhibition the patronage of New York's social leaders and gave to the Salon the authoritative position it holds as the arbiter of automobile fashions.

In selecting the magnificent ballroom of the Commodore Hotel for this year's exhibition, the Salon Committee provided surroundings particularly fitting for the occasion; the atmosphere of quiet and refinement and the absence of crowding allowed of the unhurried inspection of cars which has always been so pleasant a feature of the Salon.

Among the cars that the French manufacturers sent over for the occasion are the Renault, Pic Pic and Delage. Great Britain provided the Rolls-Royce and the Sunbeam. Italy sents the Lancia, which served so valiantly during the war. America's contribution included such famous makes as the Locomobile, Brewster, Porter, Phianna, Re Vere, Du Pont, Singer, Daniels, Meteor and Cunningham.

The coachwork displays were from the renowned shops of Barker of London, Holbrook, Fleetwood, Brooks-Ostruk and Rubay.

A number of accessory exhibits added to the interest of the occasion, including such leaders as the Smith speedometer, the Rees automobile jack, Klaxon telephones, Faure tires. Laidlaw upholstery fabrics, the Westinghouse air springs, and Dunlop tires.

A particularly interesting chassis was the Delage, well known to racegoers in all parts of the world.

This chassis has a six cylinder L head motor, four speed gear set and a dry disk clutch. There are brakes on all four wheels, also a transmission brake. Rudge-Whitworth wire wheels are used. The chassis is made in three lengths, 3 m 100 mm, 3 m 430 mm, and 3 m 675 mm, which makes it adaptable to practically all purposes.

The Delage is made in Courbevoie, Seine, France, in a completely-equipped, modern factory. During the war production was restricted to automobiles for military purposes, a specialty being made of staff cars. In the manufacture of cars for the army invaluable experience was gained and the present chassis embodies the results of this severe testing.

Blake Ozias has just been appointed American representative of the Delage, and the management of the New York office has been placed in the hands of Thomas S. Willets, who for many years was connected with Packard interests.

One of the features was the four foot model (complete down to the smallest detail) of Capt. Alcock's "Vimy Rolls," the first airplane to cross the Atlantic in a single flight.

This model was made in England for Rolls Royce, Ltd., and had been sent over for the Salon as the result of the efforts of Robert W. Schuette, their American representative.

The four cars shown by Rubay, a name widely known in connection with fine coachwork, were a strong attraction especially to the feminine motorists.

The seven passenger Berline, on a Cole chassis of 127 inch wheelbase, is an unusually roomy body. The upholstery, of the Rubay pillow type, has three cushions across the rear seat. The driver's compartment is trimmed in black leather. Another model, a smart four passenger touring car with a victoria top, is on a Lancia chassis.

Of especially fine appearance was the four passenger sedan on the new 126 inch Marmon chassis. This car has four individual seats trimmed in a very soft black leather; the interior is finished in natural wood and cane. This model has three doors, two on the right and one on the left, permitting an unobstructed view through the large window on the left. The car is known as the "Moskovics II. Sedan."

The Roamer landaulet is a compact seven passenger car of evident comfort, with auxiliary seats that face forward and fold into the front division.

The three post-war Renault chassis sent over by the enterprising Louis Renault were eye openers to the American car-owning public at the salon.

The first is a four cylinder 12-18 model, designed to sell at a popular price. The second is also a "four" with a motor planned to develop 18-30 horsepower. The third is the six cylinder 40-60 type. All of these chassis have new mechanical features including starting and lighting outfits.

Renault also showed two splendid examples of French coachwork, a luxurious limousine by Kellner of Paris on the 40-60 chassis and a coupe by Binder on the 12-18 light model.

The 300 horsepower aviation motor is another Renault feature. This particular engine is a veteran of the war.

Locomobile Chassis Is Big Hit At Salon

To the mechanically inclined, an interesting feature of the automobile salon was a polished Locomobile chassis. This company has a deserved reputation for strong and fine building. The exhibition of the chassis allows the spectator to see and appreciate the points of design tthat have won this reputation.

Among the more important are the great depth and strength of the chrome nickel steel frame, the use of two radius rods and a massive torque arm, the free motion of the springs, which are shackled at both ends, and the system of tandem ignition, which gives two simultaneous sparks for the firing of each cylinder and thus increases the force of the explosion and the efficiency of the engine on fuel consumed.

No paint had been used in the preparation of this chassis for the exhibition, but each part was in the natural color of the metal, highly polished.

There were three examples of custom design, built by the Locomobile, in the exhibit. One of these was a six-passenger coupe limousine, painted chocolate brown. The other custom built cars gave a comprehensive idea of Locomobile coach design, one a cabriolet, dark gray in color, and a special sedan, painted olive green.

'Minute Man' Pleases Prince

Residents of Nanimo, British Columbia, were afforded a rare treat a few days ago when they saw the Prince of Wales, with a happy smile on his face, traveling the streets of Nanimo in a Lexington Minute Man Six.

The sight of his Royal Highness in a car named in memory of the minute men of 1776 was to them symbolic of the change that has come in the relations between the United States and Great Britain in the 150 years since the Revolutionary War.

The sight brought with it a realisation of the friendship that was sealed anew in Flanders, and on many other battlefronts, only a few months ago when the sons of John Bull and of Uncle Sam fought side by side against the common foe. The young son of King George has won an affectionate place in the hearts of the people on this continent.

Planning For Big Motor Truck Show

Many New And Instructive Features Will Add To Interest Of Big Exhibition

Hundreds of inquiries about the big transportation conference to be held in connection with the National Motor Truck Show in the 8th Coast Artillery Armory, New York City, Jan. 3-10, have been received by Manager S. A. Miles from all parts of the world.

Interest in transportation problems and in the motor truck as a solution of some of the more pressing of them has become universal lately. Since the railroad question, fuel shortage and tie-ups of common carriers, because of labor difficulties, have forced upon the public a realisation of how vital uninterrupted channels of communication are to human life, the motor truck has become a greater factor than ever before.

It is just this uninterrupted communication which the motor truck stands ready to supply. Emphasis on the war record of the truck has been placed ordinarily upon its service abroad. Not enough has been said about its achievement in rapid transportation of essental raw materials and finished products during the days when congestion on the railroads and shortage of coal forced the Fuel Administrator to stop all production by establishing fuelless days.

Broader and more direct opportunities for public service have been afforded to the motor truck since the war. In case of labor difficulties on the common carriers, urban populations must depend upon motor transportation for the necessities of life. Analysis of the use of trucks in various industries shows that the majority are employed in carrying such essential commodities as food, clothing, coal, building material, steel and iron. According to statistics furnished by a leading truck maker coal dealers have invested over $7,000,000 in trucks; grocers, $3,400,000; milk dealers and creameries, $1,500,000, and lumbermen, $4,000,000.

Motor transportation is economical as well as dependable. The greater rapidity with which the truck can operate, its ability to supply twenty-hour-hour service and elimination of the cost of several handlings by door-to-door delivery are factors that commend the use of motor trucks to managers of leading industries. Economy in distribution is passed on directly to the ultimate consumer in lower cost of living. The number of trucks in use has increased from 411 in 1904 to 435,000 at the present time. It is estimated that an average of 4,500,000 tons are hauled daily by motor trucks, with a saving in transportation costs alone of $236,000,000.

Economical Performances Of Studebaker Touring Cars

Edward Legenbauer, who runs a large taxi and auto renting business in Troy, N. Y., is an enthusiastic Studebaker booster. He believes that he is in a position to know what he is talking about, as taxi work soon shows up the defects in a car. Last spring he bought a new Studebaker. In the first 19,000 miles he has had absolutely no mechanical difficulties and no adjustments.

Columbia Dry Batteries

Strength and Reliability

are of paramount importance in batteries for the features are to be found in the Columbia. For a sound service they are positively unequaled.

If you need dependable current to run your motor cycle the Columbia a trial. You will never regret it, we are sure you will become a Columbia enthusiast. They are suitable for either heavy or light work.

If you are looking for current to ring bells; operate telephones and signals; light lanterns; ignite tractor or motor boats, use Columbia Batteries.

Look for the Eagle Trade-Mark; it is a guarantee of efficiency and service.

The Fahnestock Spring Clip Binding Post, shown in the illustration, is a Columbia feature that sells batteries. With the Binding Post it is simply a matter of pressing down the spring and inserting the wire—and the connection is made.

DEALERS—Immediate deliveries can be made. Write for catalogues and details from

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Power

The power within the *Willys-Knight* Car is the sleeve-valve engine. Instead of having clashing poppet valves, it has sliding sleeve valves which glide up and down between the cylinder wall and the piston, one working within the other. Thus the intake and exhaust gases are regulated with absolute precision.

Because of the complete combustion and thorough exhaust, very little carbon forms in a *Willys-Knight* engine—and that little is beneficial. *Willys-Knight* engines improve with use. You will find the *Willys-Knight* a powerful, satisfactory motor car.

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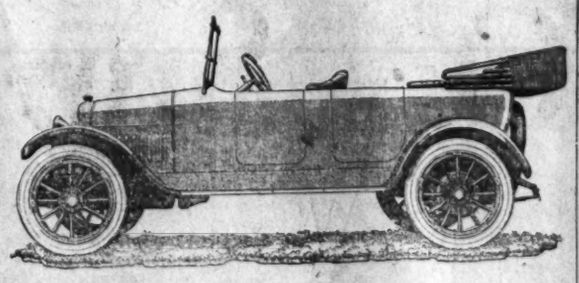
MAXWELL CARS



THERE is always plenty of power in the Maxwell motor—power to climb hills and pass by cars that are far more expensive—power to pull through seas of mud or through sandy desert—in fact plenty of power to run on any road conditions encountered.

And yet the Maxwell Motor Car is surprisingly saving of petrol, tyres, and spares.

The satisfaction of getting a real bargain in the origina purchase price grows from day to day by this proverbial saving to every Maxwell owner.

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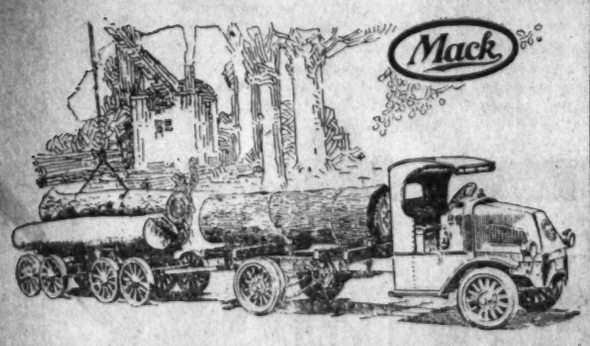

This log wagon used to be drawn by 12 to 15 oxen. A Mack 3½ ton Lorry hauls it in addition to carrying 7 tons—twice its capacity.

The Mack Motor Lorry saves the labor of many men, and several teams of horses. Delivers loads in a fraction of the time required for animal drawn vehicles.

Many owners of small farms and plantations and businesses, find it pays them to combine in the purchase of a Mack Lorry.

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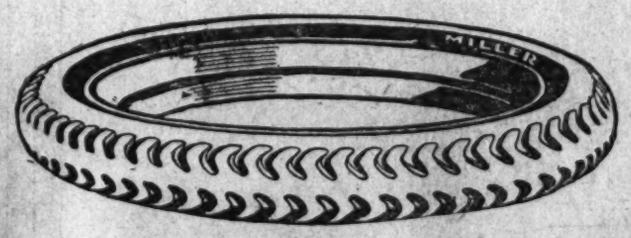
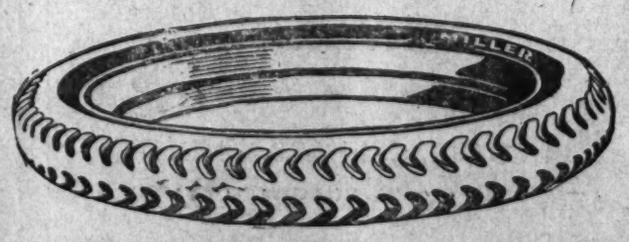


Miller
GEARED *to the* ROAD
TIRES



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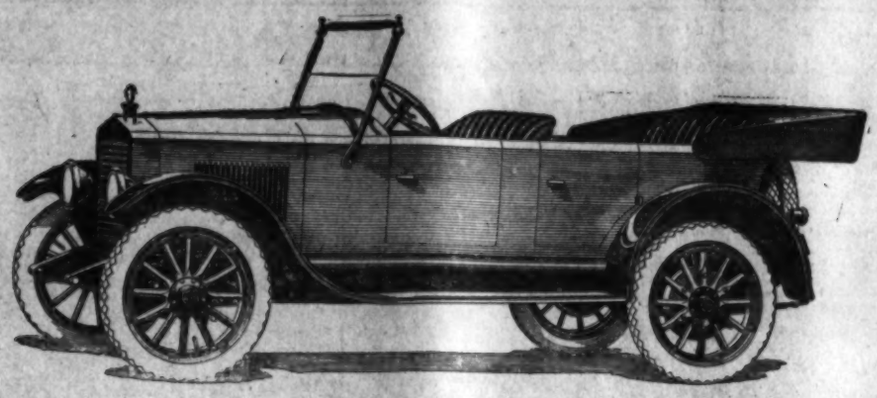

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LIGHT-WEIGHT ADVANTAGES

Moderate Price, Low Upkeep and Operation Costs

LARGE CAR QUALITIES

Endurance, Riding Ease, Power, Speed, Flexibility of Performance.

The Car that is Famous for Strength, Economy, Service

Many owners have driven their cars 18,000 to 25,000 miles without a single repair item

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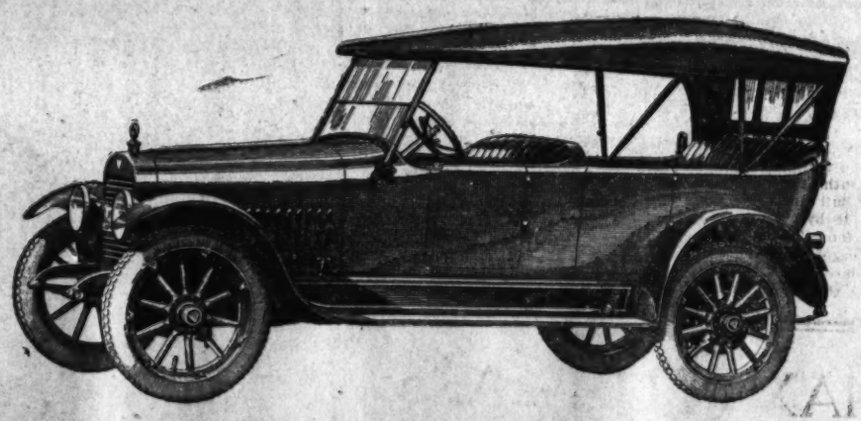

The HUDSON Super-Six

The HUDSON is best known for ENDURANCE. Its Speed has never been emphasized, though it holds all the stock car speed records, and won the American Speedway Championship.

THE CAR THAT PEOPLE WANT AND WILL EVENTUALLY BUY

Owners are enthusiastic about its endurance, its train-like regularity, and freedom from repair. After months of service the Hudson retains unimpaired those smooth, silent powers of endurance for which it is famous

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England's New Import Plan Allows Entry For Motor Cars Built in United States

Although Great Britain has repealed its restrictions on the import of motor cars, it is reported that the abolition of these restrictions may be only temporary. A new rationing plan allowing cars and trucks to be imported in proportion to the average number imported in 1912-15 may be adopted. Up to September 1, 1919, imports have been rationed on the basis of 50 percent of the 1913 imports in average monthly quantities.

Under present uncertain conditions surrounding the exporting of cars to European countries, and the desire on the part of all American makers to obtain a wider distribution of their products in foreign fields, it is interesting to note that the final apportionment announced by the British government permits the entry of but Studebaker and two other American-made automobiles.

In a special communication to "Automobile Industries," the London correspondent says:

"The American apportionment of the 5,000 cars which the British government will allow to be imported, in addition to the former rationing scheme, have been apportioned as follows:

Ford	2579
Studebaker	769
Overland	494
Total	3842

"The rest of 5,000 are to come from the French and Italian makers. It was at first presumed that the American factories would get the entire allowance.

"The American figures are proportional to the total imports during the years of 1912 and 1915, exclusive.

"American imports here have been greatly disappointed by the failure of the government to give them a definite statement on what they may expect in the way of business prospects beyond this allowance, which was undoubtedly made to partially meet the public demand for cars. British manufacturers are still struggling with slow production and are keeping up demands that their industry be protected by keeping out cars of foreign makes."

NEW SPLITDORF HEAD

C. W. Curtiss has resigned as director and general manager of the Splitdorf Electric Company, to take charge of the affairs of an automobile accessory company in Newark, N. J.

R. W. Sutherland, who will retain his title as secretary of the large electrical ignition works, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Curtiss.

F. C. Manning becomes vice-president and will continue in charge of factory sales. Mr. Sutherland has been identified with the Splitdorf interests for several years. First as Pacific Coast branch manager, then as European representative, and more recently as director of branches and secretary of the parent company.

RIDE A RIGID, RAPID, RELIABLE

RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

with patent tubular fork-crown, a complete circle of steel, instead of an iron plate, as in other bicycles. Immensely strong at this most vitally important part.

GUARANTEED FOR EVER ALL THE WORLD OVER

Wm. Forbes & Co.
TIENTSIN

You may be a careful driver BUT How about the other fellow?

No matter how careful—how expert a motorist you may be, you need insurance which fully protects you against unavoidable accidents.

In a collision, "the other fellow" may be clearly at fault. Again, many wrecks occur in which no blame can fairly be attached to anyone.

Be sure that your automobile insurance protects you from any possible loss, otherwise you run the chance of losing part of your possessions in a suit for damages.

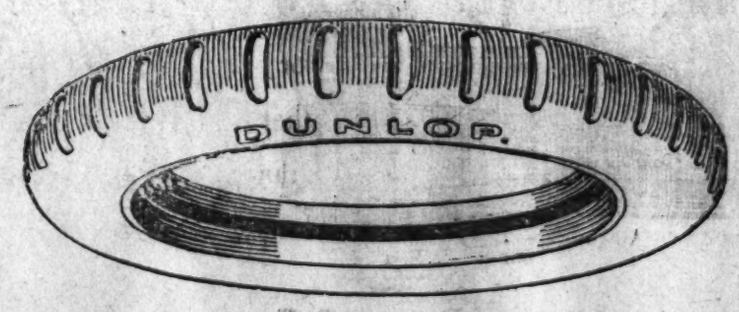
The Insurance Company will relieve you of the responsibility for the cost of the small annual premium.

X. S. POLICIES

relieve you of Personal Loss, Liability and Third Party Claims at Small Cost.
Write for a prospectus.

C. E. SPARKE INSURANCE OFFICE

AGENTS FOR EXCESS INSURANCE CO., LTD.



Where

learning may fail to impress, experience will convince.

The motorist of ripe experience will specify Dunlop Tyres and thus enjoy those fruits of wisdom—security and economy.

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry.

Phone: Central 2248 20 Kiukiang Road Cables: "Pneumatic"

MORE LEGAL POINTS FOR MOTOR CAR OWNER

'Stop, Look And Listen' Signs Express Important Rule Of Law In America

Familiar as every motorist must be with the sign "Stop, Look and Listen" posted at every railroad crossing in the United States the cases recently decided by the American courts either show a persistent indifference to the warning thus given or a lamentable and inexcusable ignorance of the purpose and legal effect of the warning.

It has long been a fixed principle of law that a traveler on the highways, whether afoot or in a vehicle, should not attempt to cross railroad tracks on the road level without stopping, looking and listening for approaching trains before going or driving upon the tracks.

Failure to do each of these three things is not a penal offence, but if an accident occurs on an occasion when these precautions are not taken the courts do not permit the recovery of damages for any injuries sustained, the inference being that the failure to take such precautions is the primary cause of the accident.

In other words, the warning signs in question express a rule of law compliance which is as necessary for self-preservation as it is for the enforcement of claims for damages due to accidents at railroad crossings.

So general is the rule of law in question that even where safety gates are provided at a grade crossing failure to take the precautions indicated simply because the gates are not down is no excuse. It may be true in such a case that the railroad company is guilty of negligence in not putting the gates down when a train is about to pass, but it is equally true that the very presence of the railroad tracks is a warning of possible danger, and this danger is held to be so well understood and of so serious a character that persons using the highways must always use reasonable precautions to guard against collisions with fast moving trains.

If these observations seem commonplace it is because they are not properly understood. The ever growing number of suits for damages for accidents at crossings, in which it appears that the simple precautions herein discussed were not taken, shows the indifference of the general public on the subject, and the attenuated and usually unsuccessful attempts to escape the legal consequences of this class of negligence.

An exception to the rule above stated is shown by a recent decision dealing with an accident which occurred near one of the army camps. Three automobiles following each other in immediate succession approached a grade crossing which was policed by a watchman. The watchman signalled the cars to proceed and this they did without taking any precautions on their own account. As the first car got upon the tracks a locomotive was seen to be coming at full speed and only a few score yards from the crossing. A warning shout being given by some one near by, all of the occupants of the cars jumped. The cars went ahead uncontrolled.

None of the cars was damaged, but the occupant of the third car, in his excitement after jumping, got directly in front of the locomotive and was killed.

In view of the specific assurances of safety implied in the direct invitation of the watchman to cross, the court held that damages could be recovered.

Among the recent decisions of interest concerning automobiles is the following:

Where an automobile is hired at a monthly rate, without any agreement as to the period of the arrangement, the hiring can be terminated at any time, without notice: if it is terminated in the middle of a month payment is demandable only for the proportionate part of the month during which the car was used.

RENAULT AUTOMOBILES LIVE UP TO SLOGANS

French Cars, Soon Coming Here, Are Popular In United States

The Renault sales branch, at 719 Fifth Avenue, New York, has a large and interesting exhibition at the salon. Included are three different chassis and two completed cars, one a 40-60, six-cylinder Kellner limousine and the other a 12-18, four-cylinder Binder coupe.

The chassis on which these models are mounted are also shown separately and in addition there is an 18-30 horsepower four-cylinder show chassis.

The most striking of these models is the 40-60 six-cylinder chassis, which has a newly designed hood differing from the type which has distinguished this car for so many years. Reports from the Renault factory are cheering to the distributers, as they have been assured of the delivery of 300 cars during the year.

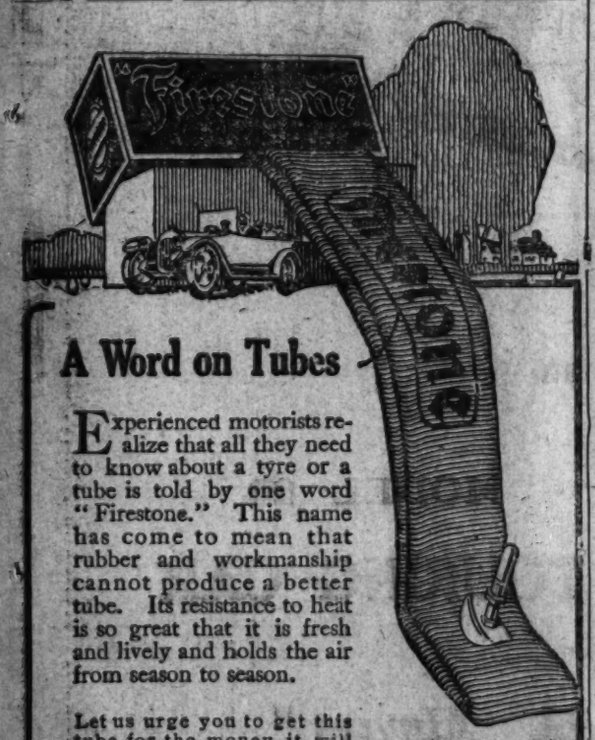
These cars embody a number of new features, such as a silent, single unit S. E. V. starting system attached to the crankshaft at the front of the motor, and monobloc type engines in the 12-18 horsepower and 18-30 model. All motors have a three-point suspension on the main frame instead of on the sub-frame as heretofore.

A new automatic carburetor has the flange attached direct to the cylinder casting. Unusually high road clearance adapts these cars to American conditions. These postwar models seem to justify the Renault ideal of "The Finest Mechanical Product of France."

The Unrivalled War Service of the Federal Motor Lorry
Every one of the Allied Governments and five departments of the United States Government found vital need for the superb service of the Federal during the war.
Federal Motor Lorries are now available for general use. Immediate delivery to any part of the world.
The Federal has achieved an enviable record—for its durability, efficiency and low operating costs.
Perfect in mechanical construction.
Write for Prices and dealers' territory open
F. O. B. Detroit
Federal Motor Truck Company
Factory—Detroit, Mich., U. S. A. Foreign Dept.—18 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.
FEDERAL

Insure Your Motor-Car
with the
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
3 Ezra Road, 1st floor. Tel. 76
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

TRIUMPH
MOTOR CYCLES
DO NOT DELAY getting in touch with your local Agent if you desire to secure a TRIUMPH Motor Cycle or Cycle at an early date. Their world-wide and well-puted reputation during the war has created an enormous demand which is being met with every possible despatch. The PEACE TRIUMPH is a triumph of mechanism, simple but reliable.
Write for Lists to:
Triumph Motor Cycle Co.,
Coventry, England.


Firestone
A Word on Tubes
Experienced motorists realize that all they need to know about a tyre or a tube is told by one word "Firestone." This name has come to mean that rubber and workmanship cannot produce a better tube. Its resistance to heat is so great that it is fresh and lively and holds the air from season to season.
Let us urge you to get this tube for the money it will save in tube bills and the economy it will mean through its superb support of your casings. Weak, leaky tubes are among the worst enemies of tyres. And remember that all we have said is covered by the one word, "Firestone," the "Word of Honor" in tubes or casings
CENTRAL GARAGE CO.
2A JINKEE RD. SHANGHAI
Firestone

Everybody Makes Mistakes

and no doubt you have made many during the year which is now about to close. There is no necessity, however, to repeat the same mistakes in

1920

Next Thursday will be New Year's Day,

and no doubt you have already made two or three resolutions to come into effect on that date. Are you sure that you have resolved to do *everything* necessary to your well-being during the coming year? Have you made up your mind, for instance, to buy a

FORD TOURING CAR?

Without the comfort and luxury of this smart little car, which is, besides, so economical in operation and upkeep, you cannot realize to the full the pleasures of life in Shanghai. At the present exchange, too, the price is a mere bagatelle. For the time being, we are selling them at

TAELS 700 **SEVEN HUNDRED TAELS** TAELS 700

We shall be delighted to give a demonstration at any time.

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.

89-91 Rue Montauban SOLE AGENTS Tel. Central 322

HARRY HOUPT ENGAGES KNOX AS SALESMAN

Nationally Known Advertising Figure Now Identified With Hudson And Essex

Harry S. Houpt, president of the Hudson Motor Car Company Inc., New York, has broken into the national advertising field in order to secure the services of a man to promote the intensified sales and publicity plans outlined by him for 1920, which he intends to make an unprecedented year in the sale of Hudson and Essex motor cars.

This is probably the first time such a move has been made by a New York concern. However, the volume of business already secured by Mr. Houpt is of such magnitude as to attract the interest of a man whose experience has covered the promotion of sales and the direction of advertising of merchandise having country-wide distribution.

R. W. Knox, advertising manager of the Columbia Graphophone Company, formerly assistant general sales and advertising manager of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company and later in the same capacity with the American Chicle Company, joins Mr. Houpt on November 17 to take charge of his intensified sales and publicity department.

Unquestionably, with Mr. Knox's merchandising experience and close association with large sales forces he will prove a valuable addition to the organisation that Mr. Houpt has lifted to a degree of efficiency that has made him one of the foremost automobile dealers in the country.

While Mr. Knox is a young man he has to his credit many successful years of experience in both the selling and advertising fields.

This perhaps unprecedented move on the part of a man who has hitherto been associated with national merchandising is due to the large possibilities of the future offered by such a live concern as the Hudson company.

Mr. Knox is well qualified to direct this important department by his knowledge of dealer requirements in connection with national advertising campaigns as well as his retail experience gained early in his career while connected with the Fairbanks Company in New York and Pittsburgh.

Important Changes Are Contemplated In Rolls-Royce Cars

Improvements To Rear Cantilever Springs And Radiator Are Features

Perhaps the two most important changes in the 1920 Rolls-Royce relate to the rear cantilever springs and to the radiator. As regards the last named, this now has a cooling block of the true honeycomb variety, and is no longer of the corrugated tubular pattern formerly employed.

The rear springs are almost startling in their unique appearance, for the policy of fitting a large number of very thin leaves has been abandoned in favor of installing a comparatively small number of leaves of considerable thickness.

The contour of the leaves is peculiar, for their ends are not rounded as is customary. The extremity of each leaf tapers slightly, but presents to the leaf below it a straight surface at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the spring; thus, the leaves have a blunt-ended appearance.

An easily manipulated adjustment for the foot brake is provided by means of a milled-headed hand wheel protruding outside the main frame side member about level with the driver's seat.

A special cylinder primer for rendering engine starting more easy in cold weather is fitted, this taking the form of a small bore pipe drawing fuel from the bottom of the float chamber and discharging it in the form of a fine spray into the center of the induction branch; the necessary air pressure to produce the spray is obtained by the operation of the ordinary fuel tank hand-operated pressure pump.

It is noticeable that the capacity of the gasoline tank has been increased from fourteen to eighteen gallons.

The Rolls-Royce electrical engine starter is stowed away inconspicuously close to the near side main frame member and conveys its drive through the medium of a chain to a sprocket on the forward end of the gear box layshaft.

KING "8"

KING owners do not worry

They know their car represents the skilled product of many years experience in manufacture for world wide trade. Reliable operation in 55 countries, under every climate and road condition, has long ago proved the all-around usefulness of this powerful eight cylinder car.

Possessing body lines of distinctive stylishness, luxurious upholstering, and beautiful finish, the KING affords just pride to owners in many lands

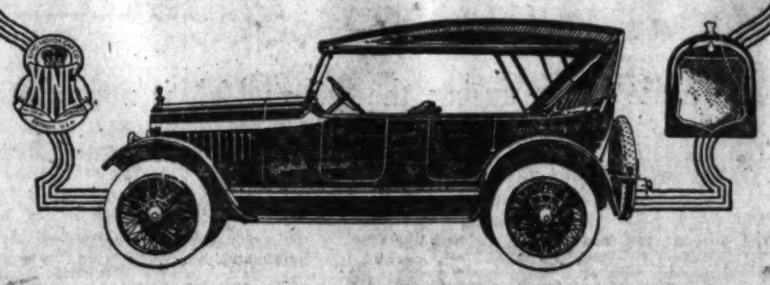
Durable construction by an old established manufacturer; great economy of upkeep and abundant hill-climbing power are other features of KING excellence.

Four handsome body models:

7-passenger Touring Car
7-passenger Sedan (closed car)
4-passenger Foursome (sporting model)
2-passenger Road-King (speed model)

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, Inc.
38 Canton Road, Shanghai

KING MOTOR CAR COMPANY Export Department 1670 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.



GOODRICH TIRES

Best in the Long Run

SILVERTOWN CORD

RESILIENT, LONG WEARING, PUNCTURE-RESISTING, UNUSUALLY SATISFACTORY.

The Grip that Holds the Tire Holds Owners Too!!

Goodrich Silvertown Cord Tires are Comfort-Giving and Strain-Absorbing. Resiliency is produced by the construction of Layers of Cord made of the best Sea Island Cotton impregnated with Pure Live Rubber. Moulded by internal air pressure, Even Tension is given to each part and Uniform Lasting Wear to the entire carcass.

You are assured of marked tire economy if you use Silvertown Cords.

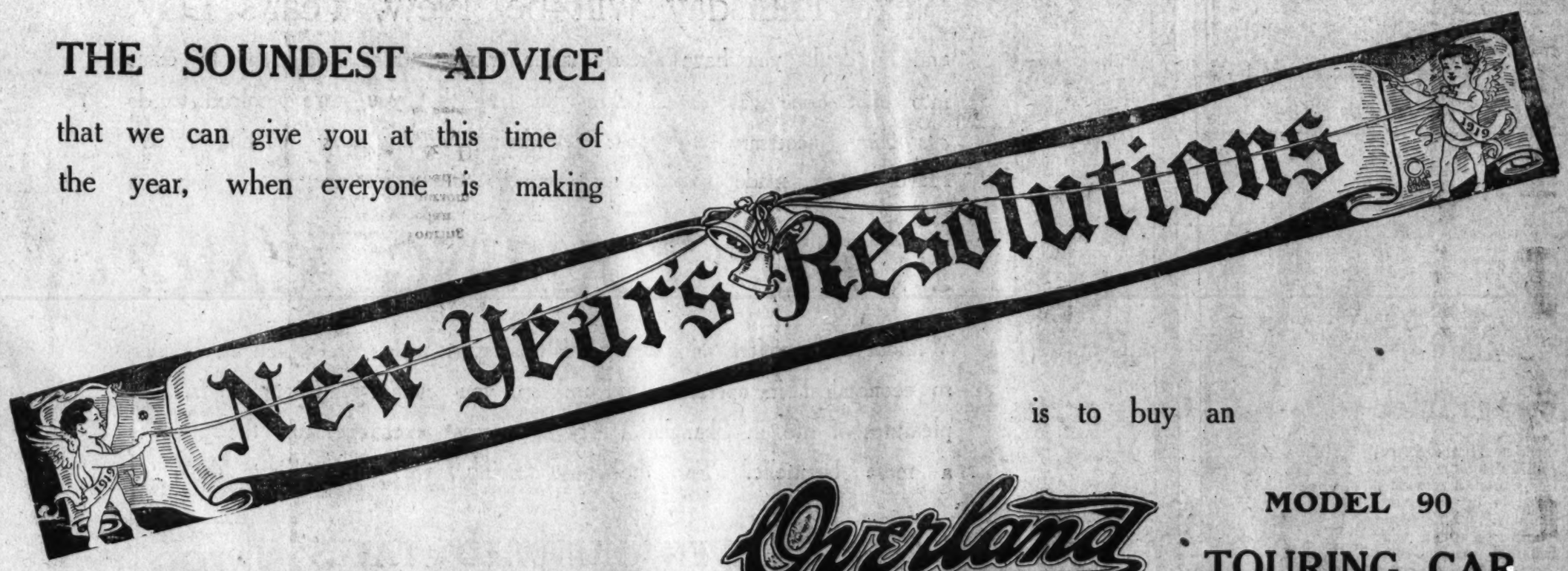
FURUKAWA & CO., LTD.

TIRE DEPARTMENT

1B Jinkee Road Tel. Central 4932

THE SOUNDEST ADVICE

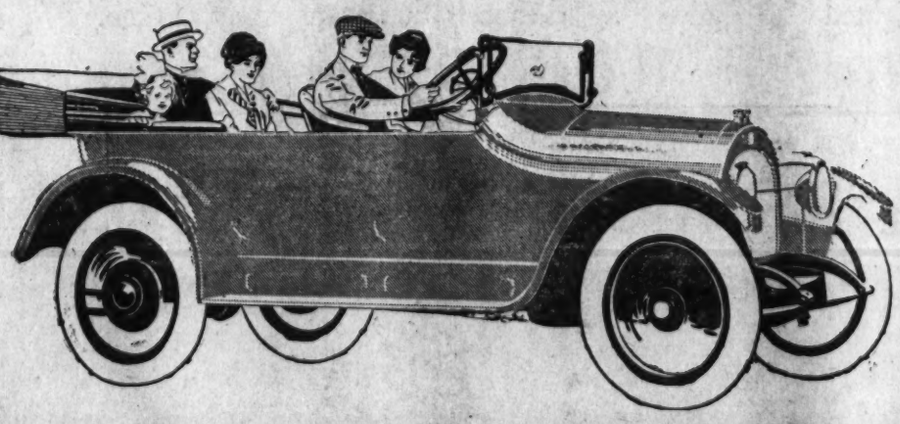
that we can give you at this time of the year, when everyone is making



is to buy an

Overland MODEL 90 TOURING CAR

"Shanghai's Favorite, Always"



THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

SOLE AGENTS

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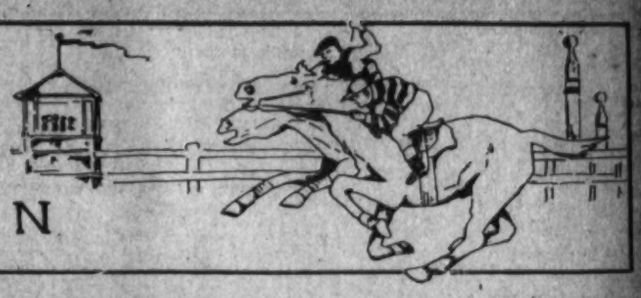
The China Press

SPORT SECTION



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1919

RECS AND J.R.C. IN ON LONG END

S. R. C. Defeats Customs And Jewish Club Trims Rangers Eleven

S.M.P. AND CUSTOMS DRAW

Only Second League Games Played As First Division Match Was Scratched

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

First Division

Police vs. Whizzbangs (Scratched).

Second Division

Recs beat Customs 3-2
Police drew with Navy 2-2
J.R.C. beat Rangers 4-3

The only first division league fixture which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon was cancelled, leaving the three second league clashes to take place in weather far from enjoyable.

On the Race Course the Recs were at home to the Customs and ran out winners by a 3-2 score; the Police and the Navy played 90 minutes to a two all draw while at the Hongkew Park the Jewish Recreation Club defeated the Rangers by a score of 4-3.

The game between the Recs and the Customs proved to be the most exciting of the three played.

In the first half the opium hunters, with the wind in their favor, only managed to score one goal through the medium of Curry. On account of the strong northerly wind blowing the ball was more often out of play than in, the homesters having to thank this and the fact that the visitors' forwards were off in their shooting for the easy let down they had in the first half.

After lemons the Customs surprised all by breaking away soon after the kickoff and through Ogden added their second and last tally. Maitland, Brockett and Norris were the scorers for the winners, netting the ball in the order named.

POLICE 2, NAVY 2

The Police and the Navy put up a very poor exhibition of football. The home team should have won but as has seemed usual lately with all local teams their forwards had too much elevation on the ball and shots went skyward. Half time arrived with one all and in the second half each side scored one apiece again.

The J.R.C. and Rangers at the Hongkew Park played a hard tussle with the first named club pulling out of the melee to the good by one goal. Jimmy Katz, in the second half, decided the issue. Half time arrived with the score at three all and in the second the popular captain of the Jewish Club, after a good solo effort, put his side up by scoring the seventh goal of the match.

Peking Paper Hunts

The Pao Ma Chang race course was filled Sunday afternoon with a crowd of spectators which reminded those present of a race meeting. The finish of the second Paper Hunt of the season took place over the steeplechase course with the run in on the track.

The Paper Hunt was rather a long one with three checks but the run in was shorter than usual and all the ponies finished strong. The field comprised among others, Messrs. Ankersterne, Andersen, Christensen, Graff-Lonnevig, Bardac, Redelspecger, Baron Villenfagne, Baron de Gaiffier, Messrs. R. C. Allen, Willing Spencer, A. Rose, Osborne, Teichman, Brenan, King, Steptoe, Barson, Bungey, E. G. Smith, Captain Drought, Major Page, Major Philoon, Captain Bogert, Lieutenants Dean and Grove and Messrs. Thunder and Mackenzie.

There seemed to be a misunderstanding on the part of some riders at the finish in not swinging into the track leaving the flags on their right hand side as was the rule. Mr. W. Grave, who acted as Judge, handed in the following names as passing under the wire in the order named: first, Mr. E. H. Brenan, second, Mr. Y. Ankerstjerne, and third, Mr. R. C. Allen. Baron de Gaiffier was first in the Heavyweight class.

The next run will be Sunday afternoon, December 28, 1919, with the meet at the Tungchihmen, the Eastern gate of the Tartar city. The course will be laid by Mr. Brenan.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

The old year's passing fast away
With news both choice and meaty.
But still I see the U.S.A.
Declines to sign the Treaty,
Though Wilson fights Republicans
With notes and words in plenty,
They may combine
The chit to sign
Somewhere in nineteen twenty.

* * *

The British Empire's got a lad
Of whom it is quite proud, sir;
He's following the Dear Old Dad
By mixing with the crowd, sir;
He's won the hearts of young and old
With charm that never fails, sir;
And so we pray
Both night and day,
"God bless the Prince of Wales, sir."

* * *

Christmas is a joyous time
With things both bright and merry
A dollar seems just like a dime
Your chits are many, very;
But when the happy day has passed
With all its fun and laughter
You shake your head
Upon the bed
For it's the morning after.

* * *

New Year resolves you quickly make
To cut high balls for ever;
To stick to lemonade and cake;
And as for cocktails! Never!
But when next Christmas time comes round
With smokes, mince pies and flagon
I'll make a bet
That you'll go WET
And fall right off the wagon.

* * *

My very best wishes for the New Year, and do not forget that it is Leap Year, when the onus of saying "I love you" is lifted from the shy bachelor and placed where it rightly belongs.

* * *

The big event of this week is the A.D.C. Vaudeville Show. The program is vast, and every one of the eleven items is a feature in itself. Some splendid scenic effects have been arranged, and there are crowds and crowds of enthusiastic girls simply longing to dance their way into the hearts of the audience. Both promotors and players deserve all the success that is coming to them, for they have all been working like galley slaves for weeks past. Mrs Chris Wingrove is a wonder. She marshalls her forces through steps and songs in grand style, and puts pep and ginger into every turn. To her belongs much of the credit of a performance that will please our playgoers.

There will be a fine opening number which calls for a big setting and the whole crowd. They will tell you how thankful they are that the war is over. This is followed by a number in which the ever versatile Stormes will appear. There is a delightful ballet next, in which Mrs. Wingrove and Gee star. Mr Burman's voice will again be heard by a public that never gets tired of a good thing. "The Joys of Repatriation" is clever and humorous, and has some sly digs at Government methods. I like this number immensely.

The finale of the first part is a big exerpt from one of the best of our new musical comedies. It is having a splendid treatment, and is being mounted in a style as beautiful as it is lavish. Mrs. Isenman is cast for the lead.

Sutro's one act play, "A Marriage Will Not Take Place," gives Mrs. Dorcester opportunities of demonstrating her talents in comedy, and she is being well supported by Messrs. Edwards and Heygate.

Mr. Cannan, that is the younger one, makes his first bow to a Shanghai audience, and I fancy he will give you a bit of real "Lancashire." Mr. D. J. Donne makes a welcome reappearance in a delightful number. Mr. Reg Wingrove, whom I have not seen figuring prominently on the boards since his big success in "The Dairymaids," has a screaming skit in which he will have the support of two such capable actors as Messrs. Langley and Cannan.

Then comes the finale! In conception and execution it is great. I won't say any more about it except to warn you that you will have a feast of color and a charming song.

Altogether the A. D. C's new venture can be very heartily recommended to the playgoer.

* * *

The Denniston Players opened their season in Japan last week, and a cable just received from the popular Denny tells of record business and enthusiastic houses. The players will arrive in Shanghai in time to give their first show at the Lyceum Theater on January 5. One of the plays, that Denniston writes me that he has acquired, is the big success of the past few years "The Eyes Of Youth," in which Miss Gertrude Elliot starred in London, and Miss Warda Howard will probably star here.

The first play the company will give here will be a farce that has kept New York laughing for eight months. This is "Up in Mabel's Room." "Civilian" tells of the change that takes place when the glamor of the uniform gives way to the commonplace of mufti. I don't know the play, but it is evidently very much like "A Temporary Gentleman" which i making such a big hit at th Oxford Theater in London.

"Up in Mabel's Room" is story of a series of complicatio caused in the life of a newly ma ried man by a pink chemise, whi he had in his bachelor days giv to a beautiful girl and though lessly inscribed. "The chemi and the owner" turned up at house party, where the new married hero was spending honeymoon. His attempt to cover it from a threatening man and thereby save his mestic happiness furnishes chief action of the play.

If you want to see how a man can annoy a man she go and see poor Garry whi suffers torments under M bed. Alan Dale of the New American and whose wo law, rated "Up in Mabel's R as "an entire outfit of laug

* * *

"Birds of a feather flock ther." This might be appli Messrs Denniston and Wyk in as much as both have born love of travel, and that there are not many today who have got over a of the globe as they. The been associated in Lond Australia, in South Af America and now in the

Denniston cabled Wyke Australia to join the "De Players." For the pas years he had been "doing in France, and had only "Down Under" when the reached him to proceed t ica and join Denny.

Wykeham is no stra Shanghai. Some of us carry our memories back Hugh Ward Comedy Co which took the place by will call to mind both Wy and Miss Grace Carlotta. mere man was produce character man. He occup same roles with the Den Players. He is a good mix a noted raconteur. He is an lishman by birth, but his ho is where he hangs his hat.

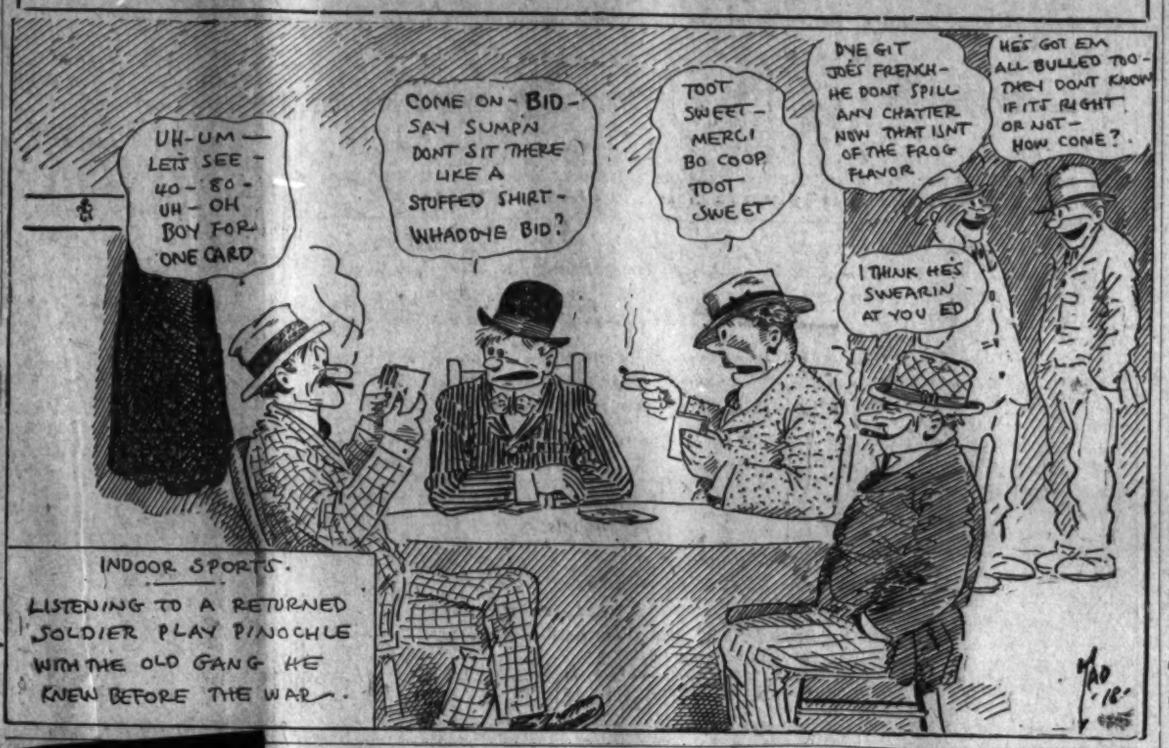
* * *

One of the surprises in the billiard world during the last week was the easy defeat of Captain Barrett by Bush. The popular sportsman was off his game but to say this is not to take any credit away from Bush. The latter is still very young, and the way he handles his cue, combined with the right temperament, and a beautiful touch, will carry him far on the way to first honors. He meets Grant in the semi-final, and the game will be well worth watching. Grant is very consistent and he has many backers today who aver that he will annex the championship.

But there are still Porter and Komaroff to be disposed of. The former is looked upon as almost in a class by himself. Komaroff is one of the most brilliant players in the Far East when going right. Recently he put up a pretty break of 133 at the American Club.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad


UH-UM — LETS SEE — 40 - 80 - UH - OH BOY FOR ONE CARD
COME ON - BID - SAY SUMPN DONT SIT THERE LIKE A STUFFED SHIRT - WHADDYE BID?
TOOT SWEET - MERCI BO COOP TOOT SWEET
DYE GIT JOES FRENCH - HE DONT SPILL ANY CHATTER NEW THAT ISNT OF THE FROG FLAVOR
HES GOT EM ALL BULLED TOO - THEY DONT KNOW IF ITS RIGHT OR NOT - HOW COME?
I THINK HES SWEARIN AT YOU ED
INDOOR SPORTS.
LISTENING TO A RETURNED SOLDIER PLAY PINOCHLE WITH THE OLD GANG HE KNEW BEFORE THE WAR.
TAD '18

Yellow Diamond Is Winner Of Handicap At Kiangwan

Outsider, With Mr. T. U. Yih Up, Takes Classic And Pays Win Dividend Of $176.80--- Big Crowd Out Despite Cold

With a young gale blowing and a snow storm brewing, Yellow Diamond, a rank outsider, carried away the honors of the Yuletide Handicap at Kiangwan yesterday, two lengths ahead of Co-Insurance, one of the three favorites. Mr. T. U. Yih rode the winner and Mr. W. G. Crokam was up on the second pony. Twenty-two Carat, Mr. C. T. Chu up, trotted in third, half a length behind Co-Insurance. Pennyfield and Wilson, both heavily backed, failed to place.

The winner paid its 30 backers $176.80 each for win and $27.30 for place. Co-Insurance paid $14.80 and Twenty-two Carat, $32.30. In spite of the disagreeable weather, a big crowd was out to see the holiday races. There were good fields and plenty of good dividends. The time made by the ponies were fair. Eleven ponies started for the Yuletide Handicap and the Manor Plate, while 13 ran in the United Fliers Plate.

[illegible]koland, ridden by C. R. Burkill, came up to expectations by winning the United Fliers Plate from Spottedsand, Mr. Vida up. The victory was by many lengths. White Fox, Mr. T. U. Yih riding, was three lengths behind the second, but paid its 18 backers $30.80 a piece

MORRISS WINNER

In the Manor Plate, Mr. H. E. Morriss rode Loganfield to win, by one length over Polar Star, ridden by Mr. J. Liou, which was in turn four lengths ahead of Trustsand, Mr. Burkill riding. The three ponies were almost equally favored for the race, Polar Star having the largest number of backers for win.

Mr. Morriss on Leofield took the Royal Stakes by beating Railway in the stretch after the latter had led all the way Mr. Liou rode Railway. Hinode, W. G. Crokam riding, was but three-quarters of a length behind Railway at the winning post.

The closest finish of the day was seen in the River Selling Plate when Spottedsand squeezed Merrysand out of a win by a short head. Mr. Vida rode the winner and Mr. Liou was on the second pony. Lanchester, Mr. H. F. Hu riding, was two lengths behind Merrysand.

Eastern Star, Mr. J. Liou up, sprang another surprise by beating Petersfield, the hot favorite, in the Marble Hill Stakes. The pony paid $37.40 for win. Mr. Morriss rode Peterfield and Mr. Vida was on Victoria, the third pony.

Summaries of the day's meeting follow:

1.—The C. G. R. Race.—Value $300. 2nd pony $100. 3rd pony $50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. To be ridden by Chinese gentlemen riders, who have not won more than 3 races. Jockeys who have won 3 races, 5lbs. extra. Non-Winning Jockeys who have started or not, allowed 7lbs. Maidens, allowed 10lbs. Non-Winners of the year, allowed 5lbs. (Maidens and and non-winners allowances not accumulative). Ponies that have never been placed, allowed 5lbs. in addition.

Mr. San Sing's bay The Greenfinch, (Mr. Z. W. Yu) .....155—1
Mr. San Sing's bay The Pioneer, (Mr. S. Soo)..146—2
Mr. Idle Hour's dun Oronoco, (Mr. W. Ip)..152—3

Also ran: Desertland, (Mr. Y. Wong); Roseway, (Mr. L. F. Soong) and White Streak, (Mr. P. C. Wu).

Won by half length; half length.

Time—2.46 1-5.

For win, $9.50; for place, first 6.10; second 6.20; third 20.00.

Members' sweep, 1st 25; 2nd 214; 3rd 113; unplaced, 151, 136 and 187.

2.—The United Fliers Plate.—Value $300. 2nd pony $100. 3rd pony $50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners, since January 1, 1919, of 1 race three-quarter mile or under, 4lbs. extra; of 2 such races and ponies that, since January 1, 1919, have won any 4 races, 7lbs. extra. Classic winner of the year, 10lbs. extra. Non-winners of the year, allowed 5lbs. Maidens, allowed 7lbs. Penalties and allowances not accumulative (Jockey Allowance).—Three-quarter mile.

lbs.
Mr. Day's grey Shankoland, (Mr. C. R. Burkill) .....161—1
Mr. Vigilant's spot Spottedsand, (Mr. F. R. Vida) .....155—2
Messrs. W. A. W. and Gussie's grey White Fix, (Mr. T. Y. Yih)...152—3

Also ran: Soft Thing, (Mr. Soo); Kowloon, (Mr. McBain); Bixshoote, (Mr. E. S. Hine); Amagi, (Mr. Tomono); Midas, (Mr. H. E. Morriss); Salaro, (Mr. I. S. Law); Jomesborg, (Mr. W. G. Crokam); Sidney, (Mr. J. Liou); Cranby, (Mr. H. F. Hu) and Rushton, (Mr. de Zutter).

Won by many lengths; three lengths.

Time—1.35

For win, $8.10; for place, first 6.30; second 7.00; third 30.80.

Members' sweep, 1st 341; 2nd 339; 3rd 253; unplaced, 264, 231, 1, 340, 330, 79, 247, 115, 88 and 338.

3.—The Marble Hill Stakes.—Value $300. 2nd pony $100. 3rd pony $50. For Non-winners of the year and Maidens only. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have never been placed, allowed 7 lbs. Classic winners barred. (Jockey Allowance).—One mile.

lbs.
Mr. Tucksong's bay Eastern Star, (Mr. J. Liou) 152—1
Mr. Morriss' brown Petersfield, (Mr. H. E. Morriss) .....157—2
Mr. White's p'bald Victoria (Mr. Frank R. Vida)..150—3

Also ran: King of Hearts, (Mr. T. U. Yih); Play Thing, (Mr. S.

(Continued on Page 2)

[illegible] of "By [illegible] will be shown tonight and tomorrow the ninth and tenth episodes of "The Secret Kingdom" and two Chaplin comedies will be screened.

"Hearts of the World," one of the greatest pictures ever produced by David W. Griffith, is to be screened at the Isis Theater at today's matinee and also tonight. Tomorrow the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth episodes of "The Hidden Hand" and three Chaplin comedies will be shown.

Concerts will be given at the Kwang Theater on Jukong Road next Saturday and Sunday evenings. Miss Zina Froloff is managing the entertainments.

Billiard Authority Is Called By Death

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, December 23.—The death of John Roberts, the famous billiard player, was reported today.

Sports Correspondence

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—May I use the columns of THE CHINA PRESS to correct an impression which may have become more or less general as a result of the recent matches in football between St. John's and Nanyang—namely, the matches which have been played thus far between those two teams were to settle their individual rating, and not to decide finally the championship of the East China Intercollegiate Association.

To decide the latter requires that each team play three other college teams. Thus, St. John's has played Shanghai College and Nanyang; Soochow has played Shanghai and Nanking; Nanyang has played St. John's, etc. There are still a number of games to be played before the Football Committee of Association decides which team, having played at least three other teams, has the right to be awarded the championship. Even after such award is made some team may challenge the award and be given the right to play the announced champion.

Thanking you for your space for this statement, I remain, Yours truly,

H. A. VANDERBEEK,
Chairman, E.C.I.A.A. Football Committee.

HARRIERS HANDICAP CARDED SATURDAY

Five-Mile Cross Country Jaunt Will Attract Many; Training Run Yesterday

The Harriers Club will hold a five-mile handicap run next Saturday and a large number of cross country men are expected to fight for the silver cup to be awarded the winner and medals for men who place. The start and finish will be at Hongkew Park and the men will follow paper to be laid by Messrs. Bridges and McKenna.

Yesterday a big squad chased through six or seven miles in the Kiangwan District, the men staying together until the last half mile when they raced in.

Lawrie Smith was first with E. C. Hawley and M. Seredkin coming home in the second and third places respectively.

Shooting

On account of so many of the local revolver shots who are spending their holidays away from Shanghai, the closing date for the Shanghai allcomers revolver championship competition will be on Sunday, January 4. The competition calls for 50 shots to be fired at 20 yards. Any revolver or automatic pistol over 22 Cal. may be used. First prize gold medal, second and third prizes, silver medals.

CLUB CHOIR AIDS 'OLIDAY 'UNTING

Conductor Sparke And Mascot Set 'Ounds Right For Three Events

MRS. WIGGS LIKES FASH

But Springie, Bremner And Benbow Rowe Are The Winning Trio

Dalgliesh has got his box of Havanas and has written a sweet card of thanks to Jordan promising to keep a very close eye on him in future. We are getting very polite in Club circles. Colonel Koe is chasing Spence for a similar recognition and Spence is trying to compromise for a packet of Three Castles.

Dalgarno's cup of joy is o'er flowing. So is Dalgarno. He has written the Honorable Editor a joyous note of thanks for The War Service Cup and The H. E. has now to cough up fifty-six of the best to square Luen Wo. A trusty hound is Mulvaney—beg pardon Dalgarno. Like Mulvaney he was a corpril wanst, but they left him in charge of the platoon's rum ration and next day he was a privit agin. But that story has nothing to do with 'Unting.

Xmas Eve! Scene, the Race Club. Enter the Club Choir and stand around with lolling tongues waiting for Conductor Sparke. Enters the latter with his baton but he refuses to let the Choir loose till his Mascot arrives. Enter Charlie Barff the Mascot, the baton waves, those within reach hastily get out of reach, and melody reigns. Good singing too, hearty, lusty-lunged, time good and the Long Long Trail done inside 30 1-5. Very loath was the Scribe to tear himself away on Xmas Eve, but he's a decent married man and Mrs. Scribe was waiting for her chow.

And so to slumber with dreams of winning the Ayscough Cups the next day. Vain dreams, alas!

RACING AFTER KIRK

Xmas Day! Bright and dull in turns, but lovely weather, neither too hot or too cold. Kirk at 10:30 a.m. with the family, hearty service with lots of singing but the Kirk has nothing to teach the Club Choir. Indeed even Signor Paci would turn pea green if he saw how superbly Conductor Sparke manages his little lot.

Three thirty p.m. was the t[illegible] for the start and a very sens[illegible] time too for Xmas Day. It gi[illegible] you leisure to chew the cud [illegible] to absorb a little extra jump [illegible] powder if you feel that w[illegible] Talk about a Derby Day, [illegible] crush of motors—everyone has a motor nowadays—riders and local literati on Warren Road was a sight. All Shanghai with its wife and t'other man's wife was there to see the fun; neither were they disappointed.

Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch opened the proceedings. This estimable lady at the finish of the First 'Unt chased people with a hatchet. On Xmas Day she changed her tactics and with a winning smile saluted folk with a bamboo. She was also lavish with her embraces and took a violent fancy to Fash. In fact these two carried on so that onlookers were thinking of asking Fash if his intentions were honorable. And Fash gave up the lady forty cents.

ALAS, POOR CEDRIC

The first jump on Warren Line being narrow, low to high, was barred, the start being on the far side. The spectators all went on to the second jump in anticipation of some fun; they got it right enough. A big hilarious field, a real old time crowd was sent away by the Steward in charge sharp at 3:30. Knowing something of these matters the Scribe made haste and got well away, but the stumers, and they are many, filled up that second jump in record time, bringing many good men to grief and shattering Cedric's dream of winning an Ayscough Pot. Poor Cedric, life is made of ups and downs, and you had your down on Xmas Day.

Meantime the leaders capered gaily down the line over the Platform and straight for Suez, but Trooper Hooper and the Scribe hit the trail for Pons where Trooper gave the crowd a magnificient lead over this big jump, the first time he's got over it in his life. And he was bucked as blazes, bless him. Well, well, we all have our great moments!

'Panama, Slough of Despond, and check towards Family Tree wade—tally ho back over the high ground to Westward Ho,

where the leaders appeared so undecided part of the field started nosing towards Family Tree Platform. But Westward Ho was found to be well and truly laid, then Drop and Crawl and so down Barrier Creek where part of the pack went dotty and rode a finish (so soon!) towards Bee Line.

FATHER OF B. M. H.'s

Casting hither and thither both sides the Barrier Creek, the line was at last picked up over the Club Bridge across Rubicon Creek, left handed to high ground and several jumps, where some bad refusals took place and many sweet nothings were exchanged between those who would jump and those who wouldn't let them.

Following this came three platforms and Hound Line, switch left through a wade and after some splendid galloping, the pack ran into green paper at a little wooden bridge, flanked by the father of all B.M.H.'s.

And here the young men seemed to go crazy. They come up in a mob, jostling, sweating, swearing, and though green paper betokens a halt, yet they might have been riding a finish. They wouldn't take turns at the B.M.H. and one, Knight, bought it badly. He went in a blonde and emerged a brunette. Never mind, said Colonel Koe, mud baths are good for rheumatism. Anyway, it was A deplorable display of bad manners on the part of a great many young men.

SPRINGIE COMES THROUGH

After this delectable spot and away to The Moleskin Wade, No. 2 Joss House Line, left handed over two platforms and so on to the run in laid by Martin in the first 'Unt. The pace, which had been very hot, got hotter still, for there ahead was Springfield who has the speed bug, and from Moleskin to the Flags the pace was handicap speed with no let up. Many young fellers came to grief in the Rubicon and there were several anxious and sorrowing relatives and friends waiting at the finish long after the crowd had melted away. Springfield kept his lead and won, with Earl B. second as H. W., this despite his groggy collarbone, a great achievement.

This was a grand run, gentlemen, and the Pack's thanks are due to Martin and Bertie Burkill for 45 minutes of strenuous life and fun, a good and fitting prelude to the gastronomic feats with which we celebrate Xmas Night.

CHRIS SAW IT

An extraordinary thing happened to the Scribe at the jump after Drop and Crawl. The feller in front dropped his hind legs, the Scribes tat jumped on top and astrided man and pony, went right over the twain but recovered his balance and The Scribe who had been in mid-air felt the pony come up between his legs and found himself in the saddle again and going hell for leather at the next jump. And Chris was witness to this.

The Card read:
Christmas Day, 1919.
Start Warren Line.
Finish: Suez.
Hunt laid by Messrs. H. Martin Little and A. W. Burkill.
1. Mr. M. O. Springfield on Wild Cat.
2. Mr. Earl B. Rose on Greysand.
3. Mr. G. Grayrigge on Blackford.
4. Mr. E. S. Hine on Majuba.
5. Mr. B. D. F. Beith on Jock Scott.
6. Mr. T. H. Hulthen on Fairylight.

And Bremner Takes Pink In 'Unt On Boxing Day

Fine weather again favored the Pack, which paraded about fifty strong on The Admiral's Road, behind the Observatory. The start was on the East side of the road over a country seldom traversed and instructions were to ride red and white paper where the trail crossed old stuff. Paper however was very hard to find, having apparently been scattered by the high wind blowing between noon and two o'clock, though when the meet moved off, there was no wind to speak of.

The first jump was encountered before the ponies warmed up and was badly fumbled, and was followed immediately by a big and a lesser B.M.H. each of which claimed victims. A short stretch of rut and furrow brought the fellers in the Misery Jump district where old paper was met but no red and white and for quite a time hounds cast hither and thither, even up to the walls of the gaol where paper had either been blown or picked up and laid by the local gentry.

BONAR DECORATED

At last a long point was made along the Via Media and the correct scent picked up, over the Platform, the Serpentine and so right ahead to the east bank of Jim's Joys. Another long long cast then tally ho back, through the Buffalo Wade and over two or three jumps at one of which the resident gentry had erected a rope barrage which Demets got very intimate with. Hence to Jim's Joys Village and after which a short point towards Hungjao, a wade and two Chinese platforms, then in and out over a few jumps, a platform, followed by a very big water jump which drowned a few hounds. It was here Bonar Law got a fine decoration on his new pink. When the Scribe arrived, this jump hadn't even

Annapolis Huskies Ready For Busy Season

Annapolis 'huskies' prepare for strenuous season. ...ntl.

standing room and he with several others had to wade close by.

From here, a fine gallop over old paddy fields to Sandfly Village, along the banks of Pagoda Creek to a bridge with green paper. And glad the young men were to get a spell for the pace had been very quitry. All over, off again, round by the Blue Temple where are two awkward crossings full of juice and here Mr. Hagen did a lovely dive which would have roused the envy of Annette Kellermann. A good gallop with one or two jumps ended in a wade and then away again towards Paint Brush Tree Temple. Two bridges had to be crossed here and the way the young men charged the first of these made the Scribe's back hair stand out stiff. And yet nobody was hurt and nobody was shoved off. It was really remarkable.

CEDRIC NEARLY DOES

From Paint Brush over Inkerman Platform away across the high land lay paper to Babbacombe Village. Here came a check. There are three ways from here and the 'Unt came to a standstill except one lone hound yclept Schoch who went losing ahead, and just as the field was about to turn round and try the ford, tally ho, and away went Schoch with a quarter mile lead. Hard after him came Cedric on Springie and The Scribe on Rob Roy, going all out. The water jump over Consolation Creek didn't exist for these three. Schoch was caught up approaching the Question Mark and the three leaders went over neck and neck.

Here Rob Roy took the lead and the Scribe felt all over a winner, going very strong, but alas and alack, about forty yards from the Flags is a small high to low at which Rob Roy came to grief and lay on top of his rider. From this nasty position the Scribe was rescued by some Chinese, re-mounted and took the finishing jump, to find that Robbie Bremner had put it across Cedric by a head. Bertie Burkill got the H. W. this making his -nth win.

AT LEAST 90

A good run, though patchy at the beginning, but amends came later in grand galloping and that one big water jump. The fox makes the run nine miles but the young men say it was 90 miles; anyway everyone enjoyed themselves and many thanks to the fox:

The card read:—
Fifth 'Unt, Dec. 26, 1919.
Start:—Railway Crossing, Behind Observatory.
Finish:—World without End.
Hunt laid by:—Mr. E. S. Benbow Rowe.
1. Mr. S. B. M. Bremner on Sans Peur
2. Mr. C. C. Boyd on Springie
3. Mr. E. Schoch on Antonio
4. Mr. H. S. Sweeting on Ricefield
5. Mr. A. W. Burkill on Black Diamond
6. Mr. G. G. C. Harper on Black Griffin.

Small Field Braves Rain For Usual Saturday 'Unt

Only a small field, about 30, turned up at the start yesterday but what they lacked in number they made up in hilarity or so it seemed to the Scribe, who had had some jumping powder and was feeling good himself.

The 'Unt went off in the teeth of a driving rain and a bitter North-west gale and where they went or what they did this Scribe cannot tell for he had a blind ride in both senses of the words. But he never remembers enjoying himself so much as he did yesterday. There is merit in jumping powder occasionally. And the Scribe is going to have some another time.

The card:
Start:—Near Hungjao Golf Club.
Finish:—Miss Johnstone's Line.
'Unt laid by:—Messrs. A. W. Burkill and Bremner.
1. Mr. E. S. B. Rowe on The Dean
2. Mr. C. C. Boyd on Nigger Minstrel
3. Mr. C. Knight on Father Confessor
4. Mr. A. M. Cannan on Windermere
5. Mr. E. Toeg on Sir Lamerock
6. Mr. T. H. Hulthen on Dainty-

Yellow Diamond Is Winner Of Handicap At Kiangwan

(Continued from Page 1)

Soo); Haruna, (Mr. Tomono); Woo-chow, (Mr. P. Liang) and Inniskilling, (Mr. W. G. Crokam).

Won by four lengths; three lengths.

Time—2.08 2-5.

For win, $37.40; for place, first 7.40; second 6.30; third 8.80.

Members' sweep, 1st 334; 2nd 276; 3rd 210; unplaced, 273, 146, 22, 409 and 245.

4.—**The Royal Stakes.**—Value $300. 2nd pony $100. 3rd pony $50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Any classic winner of the year, 5lbs. extra. Ponies that have never won a race over one mile and a quarter allowed 5lbs. Non-winners of the year, allowed 5lbs. Maidens, allowed 12lbs. Allowances not accumulative. (Jockey Allowance).—One mile and 5 furlongs.

	lbs.
Mr. Morriss' brown Leofield, (Mr. H. E. Morriss)	158—1
Mr. Santeh's white Railway, (Mr. J. Liou)	155—2
Mr. de Zutter's bay Hinode (Mr. W. G. Crokam)	150—3

Also ran: New Star, (Mr. C. T. Chu); Newcastle, (Mr. H. F. Hu); Ralph de Palma, (Mr. F. R. Vida) and Triumphant Star, (Mr. S. Soo).

Won by one and half length; three quarters length.

Time—3.42 1-5.

For win, $8.00; for place, first 6.50; second 9.50; third 14.80.

Members' sweep, 1st 347; 2nd 375; 3rd 293; unplaced, 374, 444, 397 and 150.

5.—**The River Selling Plate.**—Value $400. 2nd pony $100. 3rd pony $50. For China ponies. Winner if entered to be sold for $400, 5lbs. extra; if to be sold for $300, weight for inches as per scale; if to be sold for $200, allowed 5 lbs.; if to be sold for $100, allowed 10lbs.—One mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Vigilant's spot Spottedsand, (Mr. F. R. Vida)	160—1
Mr. Sutterle's ches. Merrysand, (Mr. J. Liou)	142—2
Mr. Lansing's ches. Lanchester, (Mr. H. F. Hu)	150—3

Also ran: Rising Star, (Mr. L. Sih); Unionist, (Mr. C. T. Chu); Everything, (Mr. S. Soo) and Reformation, (Mr. W. G. Crokam).

Won by short head, two lengths.

Time—2.10 1-5.

For win, $10.80; for place, first 5.70; second 6.70; third 6.50.

Members' sweep, 1st 1; 2nd 68; 3rd 37; unplaced, 280, 54, 312 and 470.

6.—**The Yule-Tide Handicap.**—Value $400. 2nd pony $200. 3rd pony $100. For China ponies. Weights will be published on morning of the race. Winners after publication of the weights, 5lbs. extra.—One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.
Mr. Foh Sing's dun Yellow Diamond, (Mr. T. U. Yih)	150—1
Mr. Risk's grey Co-Insurance, (Mr. W. G. Crokam)	145—2
Mr. Vigilant's ches. Twenty-two Carat, (Mr. C. T. Chu)	146—3

Also ran: Three of Spades, (Mr. H. F. Hu); Motorist, (Mr. Matsumoto); Guiding Star, (Mr. J. Liou); Haruna, (Mr. H. Tomono); The Pioneer, (Mr. S. Soo); Pennyfield, (Mr. H. E. Morriss); Wilson, (Mr. F. R. Vida) and Si-kiang, (Mr. C. R. Burkill).

Won by two lengths; half length.

Time—2.42 3-5.

For win, $176.80; for place, first 27.30; second 14.80; third 32.30.

Members' sweep, 1st 71; 2nd 97; 3rd 376; unplaced, 117, 235, 144, 242, 538, 198, 159 and 32.

7.—**The Manor Plate.**—Value $300. 2nd pony $100. 3rd pony $50. For China ponies that have started in a flat race at the 58th meeting or 59th meeting or at this meeting and have not won at either. Weight for inches as per scale. Any classic winner or ponies that have won 3 races this year, 5lbs. extra. Non-winners of the year, allowed 5lbs. Maidens, allowed 7lbs. Allowances not accumulative.—One mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Morriss' ches. Loganfield, (Mr. H. E. Morriss)	152—1
Mr. Tucksong's black Polar Star, (Mr. J. Liou)	158—2
Mr. Day's brown Trustland, (Mr. C. R Burkill)	160—3

Also ran: Unionist, (Mr. C. T. Chu); Victoria, (Mr. Z. W. Yu); Play Thing, (Mr. Sidney Soo); Amagi, (Mr. Tomono); Christmas Day, (Mr. Frank R. Vida); Tuborg, (Mr. W. G. Crokam); Wellington, (Mr. H. F. Hu) and Inniskilling, (Mr. McBain).

Won by one length; four lengths.

Time—2.11 2-5.

For win, $25.00; for place, first $8.60; second $10.00; third $8.30.

Members' sweep, 1st 416; 2nd 357; 3rd 181; unplaced, 411, 297, 687, 648, 321, 290, 403 and 467.

Auction Bridge

By An Expert

New York, Nov. 19.—There is always a peculiar attraction for the student of auction in hands in which there is a big "swing." In many of these hands it will be found that there is some instructive point in the bidding or the play that may be useful as a hint for future use.

It is hardly probable that players will ever entirely agree upon the question of the original bid when there is a decided choice between two calls, either of which would be perfectly sound on general principles. Human nature has a great deal to do with the declaration, but the difference between the adventurous bidder and the safe player is probably more strongly marked in hands with one big suit and a sure re-entry than in any other class of hands, not excepting the choice between a major suit and no trumps.

Here is a curious example of this difference of opinion in the bidding, and also of the difference in ability in the play. The deal went the rounds of a duplicate game last winter, and is a fine example of variety.

H.—6
C.—A J 9 8 7 5 4 3 2
D.—
S.—A 5 2

H.—9 8 7 3
C.—10
D.—10 8 6 4
S.—10 7 6 4

Y	H.—K Q J 5 3
A B	C.—K 5
Z	D.—7 5 3
	S.—K Q J

H.—A 10 4
C.—Q
D.—A K Q J 9 2
S.—9 8 3

Z dealt. There appears to have been only two really adventurous players sitting the Y-Z way of the hands. One of them, holding a solid diamond suit and a sure re-entry, bid no trumps right off the bat. Y did not take him out, and B did not ask for a heart lead, so that everything depended on the suit A picked.

It is an excellent maxim for the leader against an original no trumper to remember that no trumpers are usually built on the minor suits, because if the strength were in a major suit it would be declared in preference to no trumps by any good player.

If A leads either of his minor suits in this case, Z makes a little slam. If A starts with either of his major suits, Z just squeezes out the game with six tricks in diamonds and three outside aces.

The majority of the bids on Z's cards were one, two, three or four diamonds, in spite of the fact that there is no legitimate bid on a minor suit anywhere between one and five when there is no score. At one table Y was the adventurous player, and he was the one that went to no trumps. This is taking a double chance that his partner can stop the hearts and that he has A re-entry for the diamonds if they are not already set up. Y just went game, B leading a heart.

The interesting play was when Z started with about three diamonds and Y overcalled him with four clubs, Z going back to four diamonds over B's double, which lost a great chance for penalties, as Y would have redoubled and made a little slam in clubs without half trying. All he needs is two spade discards on the diamonds before leading trumps.

At two tables A led through the doubled club suit, hoping for a ruff. At one of these tables Z misplayed the hand by being in too great a hurry to get out the trumps. He saw that if dummy put on the ace and did not drop the king dummy could not get in again to establish the clubs without losing the ace of spades, so he let the king of clubs win the first trick, intending to trump the return high enough to shut out A and then exhaust the trumps.

But B did not return the club, neither did he lead up to the weakness in hearts, but started right in to kill dummy's re-entry by leading spades. The result was that Z lost two spades and two hearts and was set for two tricks, as he did not make a club.

At the other table Z played the hand correctly. He saw the danger of allowing either adversary to lead the spades until he had the clubs set and the trumps exhausted, and in order to do both these things he put the ace right on and led back a small club, trumping it with the jack.

One adversary or the other must have four trumps, so Z led out his winners, and on finding A with the long trump led a losing trump and let him make it. This made a little slam on the hand, and nothing could have stopped it except five or six trumps in one hand against him.

At one table Z started with a bid of four diamonds and was left to play it. He played one club suit the same way, but took a chance of making a grand slam by trumping the return with the nine, which allowed A to shoot the spades. This set the contract for two tricks.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd floor

Famous Old Irish Names Found On Gridiron Roster

By Ed. Hughes

Football must appeal to the fighting spirit of the Irish. If you doubt it take a peek at the Celtic monickers mixed up with the pig-skin mix-ups this fall—and then think of the famous Irish names associated with the sport in the past.

Tim Callahan, Yale's star center is heading the sons of Old Eli on the gridiron this fall. Hack McGraw who lost a finger abroad while making a fine war record as a Major of Infantry is captaining the Princeton eleven this year. William James Murray will command the Harvard team when the Crimson trots out on the field to do battle with its foes. That's a fairly good indication of the interest of the Irish in the game for real men only!

In addition to these captains there is Eddie Casey, Harvard's great back and Horween, Philbin, another Callahan at Princeton, Garrity and a host of others whose geneology can be traced back to the Emerald Isle.

Yale has had her quota of famous Irishmen in football's history. Two of her greatest captains in the past were Hogan and Tom Shevlin, both dead now although their period wasn't so far removed from the present. Shevlin was one of the mightiest ends that ever donned the moleskin. Powerfully built he was as speedy as a deer in getting down under punts. And very few runners ever made great gains around his end even with good interference. Rafferty was another great captain and played at Yale while the name of Ted Coy will endure forever amongst the great men of the gridiron. He was a wonderful kicker and as a puncturer of stonewall defenses he had no equal.

At Harvard we have the little Italy one of the greatest quarterbacks in the history of the sport. Brickley the plunging back and star kicker and the phenomenal back linesman Eddie Mahan whose wizardry in the art of running through a broken field has seldom been equalled. And Princeton hasn't forgotten that at one time in her history she had a football star playing under the name of Eddie Dillon!

It certainly looks as if 1919 was going to be an Irish year on the gridiron, too!

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SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

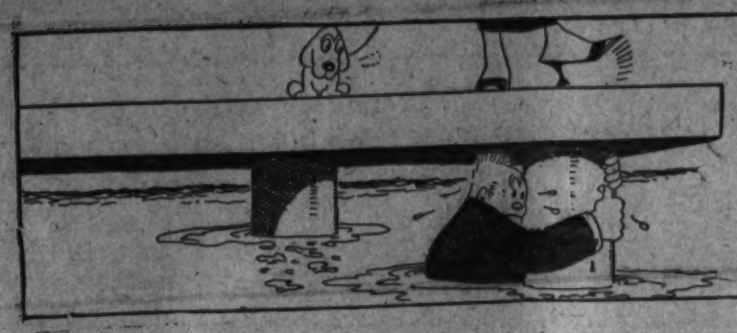
SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE) ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast K	Slow	Goods & Coolie	Local	Express K	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jenkid ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Sicawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghua Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55
Lunghua Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.29	18.15
Sunglang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kaising ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yahsh ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	12.15	15.30	....	17.53	....	....
Changtu ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast K	Slow	Local	Goods and Coolie	Express K	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	18.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.36	18.36
Changtu ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.50	17.48
Yahsh ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	16.51	18.40
Kaising ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.00
Kashi ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.55	....
Sunglang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghua Junction ..... dep.	8.15	10.38	11.38	14.08	18.33	17.23	18.25	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	8.35	10.55	11.55	14.25	15.50	17.40	18.40	....
Lunghua Junction ..... dep.	....	10.36	11.36	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Sicawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jenkid ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.06	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU (KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE) ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

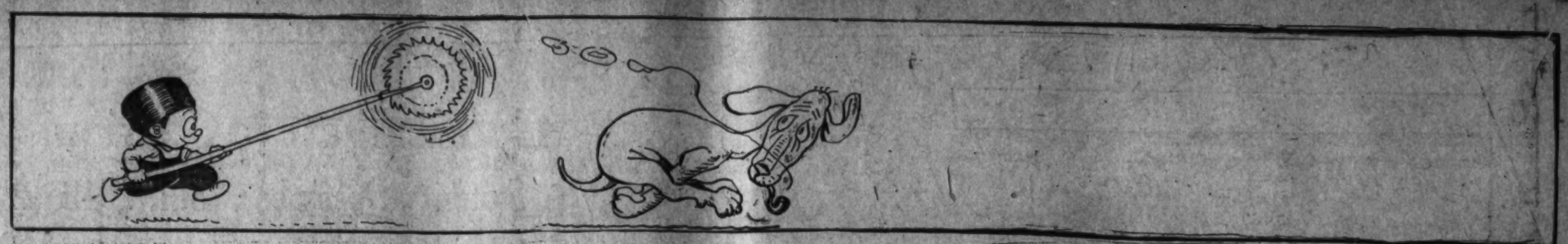
Konzenchiao ..... dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou ..... dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun .. dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow .... dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou ..... arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao .. arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40



Comic Picture Section

Sunday, December 28th, 1919

Bringing Up Father



Little Jimmy

1. "THERE GOES MY PIPE AND IT'S BUSTED SMACK IN TWO!"

2. "JIMMY. YOU TAKE THIS BROKEN PIPE BACK TO THE HOUSE. BE CAREFUL WITH IT AS I MAY BE ABLE TO FIX IT. AND ASK MAMMA FOR ANOTHER OF MY PIPES I'LL WAIT RIGHT HERE FOR YOU."

3. "SON YOURE LOOKIN' AT TH' FRUIT UV A LIFETIME UV ENDEAVOR. THIS IS THE PERFECTED LAND TORPEDO YESSIR. Y'SEE RIGHT HERE TH' ONLY INSTRUMENT AS WILL MAKE WARS IMPOSSIBLE BY ITS VERY HORRORFULNESS. GAZE AN' PONDER SON! YOU AIR A LUCKY YOUTH TO HAVE THE HONOR OF BEIN FUST OUTSIDE OF MYSELF TO PUT HOOMAN EYE UPON THIS SAVIOUR OF NATIONS." BLACKSMITH & GENERAL REPAIRING

4. "AND YIT HOW SIMPLE. SEE! I STRAP MY OLE BLOODHOUND HORTENSE IN IT. I PRESS THIS LITTLE BUTTON AN' THAT STARTS THE SAW AN' THEN I GIVE HORTENSE SUMPTHIN OF THE ENEMYS TO SMELL AN' —" GENERAL ZIZZ- ZIZZ SNIFF SNIFF

5. YOWP YOWP YOWP "GOSH! HE MUSTA SMELT SOME ENEMY A READY! TH' MACHINERY'S GOIN' DANDY! LE'S FOLLOW UP AN' SEE WHAT THE LAND TORPEDO GITS ON ITS MAIDEN TRIP!" ZIZZZZZ

AND IN THE MEAN TIME

6. "IM GOIN' TO TIME THAT YOUNGSTER AN' SEE EXACTLY HOW LONG HE'LL TAKE TO DO THAT ERRAND. HE SHOULD HAVE BEEN HERE HALF AN HOUR AGO!"

7. ?

8. ZIZZZZZ

9. YOWP YOWP YOWP YOWP Z-ZZ ZIZZZ

10. WHIR-V "AN' SEE. SON ALL I DO IS TO PRESS THIS BUTTON AND IT STOPS AND UP IN TH' TREE IS TH' ENEMY!" "HE AINT NO ENEMY. HES MY PAPA!"

11. "DIDNT I TELL YE HE WUZ A ENEMY!" YOWP

12. "OOH, PAPA! WHER'D YOU GET THE BOOTIFUL NEW PIPE?" "I GOT IT MYSELF!"

SWINNERTON